

INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

REGD. NO. B 1065.

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BOMBAY, THURSDAY NOVEMBER 14, 1929.

ONE ANNA

LEADERS TO CONFER AGAIN AT ALLAHABAD.

Motilalji's Wire To Delhi Manifesto Signatories.

RESOLUTION BEFORE B. P. C. C.

Mr. S. Iyengar's Suggestion To Congress Working Committee.

"A MEANINGLESS DIPLOMATIC TRAP".

LUCKNOW, Nov. 13. Pandit Motilal Nehru announces that the meeting of the signatories to the manifesto issued at Delhi on the statement of the Viceroy will be held at the "Anand Bhawan", Allahabad on Monday November 18 at 5 p.m. to consider the situation arising out of the recent debates in Parliament. Invitations have been sent by wire to all the gentlemen who have signed the manifesto. It is requested that this announcement may be taken as an invitation by the gentlemen, who may not receive the telegrams sent to them.—Free Press.

MR. S. IYENGAR CALLS UPON BOYCOTT R. T. CONFERENCE.

MADRAS, Nov. 13. Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar contends in a statement that the Premier's letter to Mr. Baldwin finally negates the "All-Parties Leaders' assumption. He recommends that the meeting of the Working Committee of the A.I.C.C. to be held on the 16th instant, should declare that the Viceroy's announcement is not a business proposition and that it should organise a boycott of the proposed Conference as also boycott of the recommendations of the already boycotted Simon Commission.—A. P.

CONGRES WORKING COMMITTEE.

Meets At Allahabad On Saturday.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 13. The principal subject that will be discussed on the 16th instant at the meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee is understood to be the Viceroy's announcement. Mr. Gandhi who is having a busy week in Allahabad will attend the meeting.—A. P.

Settlement Of Differences

SIR T. SAPRU ON PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 13. In an article in the "Leader" discussing the recent debate on India in Parliament, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru writes that he will refuse to judge the attitude of the Labour Government by the utterances made in the House of Lords, but that he can fairly be taken as symptomatic of the attitude of the Cabinet at large and the most hopeful feature of the entire debate. "It would be idle to pretend," continues Sir Tej Bahadur, "that the Labour Government has promised us immediate Dominion Status, but it would be equally idle to hold that they are inviting us to discuss the question of stages. It is for us now to try to build up our case and achieve the greatest amount of agreement on its essen-

tials. I really think that the big issue we have to apply ourselves to at present is not the question of relative merits or tactics of this Party or that, but the paramount question of settling our differences with minorities, in a just, generous and broadminded manner. That, to my mind, is the issue we ought to settle in India. The rest we can and shall be able to solve in England, if we can only strengthen the hands of the Labour Government and go with a united demand. Shall we rise equal to the occasion or miss the opportunity?"—A. P.

MADRAS LEADERS CONFERENCE.

Meeting Adjourned to Next Week.

MADRAS, Nov. 13. An informal meeting took place this evening at Gokhale Hall to consider the present political situation. Among those who participated in the discussion were Dr. Besant, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, and others.

BACK UP CALCUTTA ULTIMATUM.

Resolution Before B. P. C. C.

The Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has recommended the following resolutions to the General Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, which meets to-day (Thursday):

(1) The non-acceptance by the British Cabinet of the conditions laid down in the Delhi Manifesto on the Viceroy's declaration as is clear from the speeches of Cabinet Ministers including the Premier, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, leaves no room for the Congress to participate in the Round Table Conference and the B.P.C.C. requests the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress to give a lead to the country on the lines of the resolution of the Calcutta Congress.

(2) This meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee declares for an unqualified boycott of the Whitley Commission.

Sir A. P. Patil and Messrs. Ramdas Pantulu, Munuswami Naidu, Vakub Hasan and Ranganatha Mudaliar.

The main subject for discussion was the Delhi Manifesto on the Viceroy's statement. The meeting was not open to the Press, but it is believed that the opinion which found general acceptance was in favour of the statement, though doubts were expressed as to the wisdom of making participation in the Round Table Conference conditional upon the acceptance of the terms specified therein. The discussion was adjourned to to-morrow (page 11).

AMBASSADOR FOR U. S.

Sir R. Lindsay Succeeds Sir E. Howard.

SIR E. OVEY FOR MOSCOW.

LONDON, Nov. 12. Sir Ronald Lindsay has been appointed Ambassador in Washington in succession to Sir Esme Howard who is retiring early in 1930. Sir E. Ovey for Moscow.

Sir Esmond Ovey has been appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in Moscow.

SIR R. VANSITTART.

Sir Robert Vansittart has been appointed Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, vice Sir Ronald Lindsay.—Reuter.

(Sir Ronald Lindsay has been Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Affairs, since 1928. He saw Diplomatic service at St. Petersburg, Teheran, Washington, Paris and The Hague was Secretary to British Representatives at the International Opium Conference in 1911. In 1913 he became Under-Secretary of State for Finance and he held that post till 1919. The same year he was made Counsellor of Embassy at Washington. He was British Ambassador at Constantinople from 1925-26 and Ambassador at Berlin from 1926-28.)

Sir Esmond Ovey entered Diplomatic Service as Attaché in 1902. He accompanied the Diplomatic Mission to Persia in 1905. From 1908-15, he was 2nd Secretary to His Majesty's Diplomatic Service at Washington. For some time, he was employed at the Foreign Office.

Sir Robert Vansittart was formerly Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Principal Private Secretary to the Prime Minister. He worked for some time as assistant clerk in the Foreign Office. Later after seeing service as 1st Secretary in Paris, Teheran and other places, he became Secretary to Earl Curzon when he was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs during the years 1920-24.

FRAU ZOUBKOFF DEAD.

Ex-Kaiser's Sister Dead.

Bonn.—The death has occurred of Frau Zoubkoff, ex-Kaiser's sister.—Reuter.

WEATHER IN LOWER SINDH.

HYDERABAD, Nov. 13. Heavily clouded skies accompanied by occasional drizzle and sometimes by brisk shower were the feature of the weather throughout Lower Sindh, Karachi, Hyderabad and Mirpurkhas districts during the last four days. Rain is most injurious to standing and harvested Kharif crops.—A. P.

KHANZADI CASE.

Complainant Under Cross-Examination.

HYDERABAD, Nov. 13. The Khanzadi Case was further proceeded with to-day, the whole day being occupied with the cross-examination of Chhatto, the complainant. Chhatto deposed to having cited before the trying Magistrate as

THE COAL DISPUTE.

Owners Decline Joint Conference With Miners

PREMIER INTERVENES CABINET SUB-COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

LONDON, Nov. 13. Mr. MacDonald intervened yesterday in the meetings of the Cabinet Sub-Committee with Coal-owners and Miners on the questions dividing them over working conditions. The Sub-Committee met parties separately, but Reuter's lobby correspondent understands that there was no progress in either discussion. The Owners have declined to agree to a joint Conference with the Miners; and apparently adhere to the contention that reduced wages must accompany reduced hours.

The Government meeting with the Miners' Executive (which has submitted the Government proposals mentioned in the message of October 31 to district decision, but is, meanwhile, endeavouring to obtain improvements in them) has been adjourned till to-morrow. Government take a serious view of the situation as they are anxious to introduce a Bill based on proposals which in the amended form will have a reasonable prospect of meeting with acceptance by the industry.—Reuter.

WEAVERS' OUT FOR INCREASE IN WAGES.

Application Rejected.

LONDON, Nov. 12. The Cotton-spinners' and Manufacturers' Association and the Federation of Master Cotton-spinners' Associations have refused the weavers' application for an increase in wages by half a crown in the pound and 90d weekly per loom payment in case of operators minding a fewer than the normal of four looms each.—Reuter.

CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Retained By Dr. Alekhine.

LONDON, Nov. 12. Wiesbaden.—Dr. Alekhine has retained the Chess Championship against Bogoljuboff by eleven games to five. Nine games were drawn.—Reuter.

DACOITS' FIGHT WITH POLICE.

Five Suspects Arrested So Far.

NOAKHALI, Nov. 12. In connection with the alleged attempted dacoity at Char Balamara, three more persons have been arrested, bringing the number of arrests to five. Nazir Ali, one of the arrested persons, is alleged to have confessed himself guilty before the Lakhimpur Police and to have named twelve others as implicated in the crime. Nazir Ali was arrested while hiding in a paddyfield with a bullet wound on his leg, by the President of the Union Board.—A. P.

witnesses three persons who are alleged to have seen Khanzadi being carried away in a motor car about eight months after the alleged offence, and five or six days before the accused were committed to trial.—A. P.

WALK-OUT IN LAHORE COURT.

Visitors Resent Magistrate's Order.

ACCUSED HONOUR DR. SATYAPAL.

LAHORE, Nov. 13. When the "Conspiracy" case was resumed to-day, Miljhi, an employee of the D. A. V. College kitchen, deposed that he knew Desraj who used to be visited by several other "Babus". Rullia, another employee corroborated his statement. Tarry, Inspector of Police, deposed that Mullkraj head constable translated the first information report in his presence. Abdullah, motor driver, corroborated eye-witness yesterday.

WALK-OUT STAGED.

At this stage, the court inspector complained that a visitor had insulted Mr. Tarry when he asked the visitor to get down the railings. The Court ordered the visitor to be asked to go out. When this was done all the visitors walked out of the Court saying that the honour of the visitors was not safe in the hands of the Court. On Mr. Sinha's remonstrance the Court asked all the visitors to be brought back.

Witness Abdullah was cross-examined at length by Mr. Amaradas, Defence Counsel, and Shyvarma.

Dr. Satyapal who visited the Court to-day after his release received a thunderous ovation from the accused. The accused wanted to interview him which was refused by the Court. The Court adjourned till to-morrow.—Free Press.

Eyewitness's Evidence

LAHORE, Nov. 12. At the resumed hearing of the "Conspiracy" case, Man Habibullah who went to see a relative who lives in the vicinity of the Police Office, said that he was an eye-witness to the whole occurrence. He mainly corroborated the evidence given by the previous witness on the point. He identified Jaigopal as the boy who stood with the cycle, and Bhagat Singh as the person who first fired a shot. Witness could not identify "M." although he asked him to turn his face twice and then identified Sanyal as the man who fired at Saunders.

Cross-examined witness refused to disclose his business in seeing his relative on that day. Pressed by the Defence Counsel, witness said that he reads the "Zamindar," but he could not remember, if he read of the Assembly Bomb incident. He further denied having seen a photo of Bhagat Singh. The accused to-day demanded copies of the "Liberty" of Calcutta, "Pratap" of Cawnpore, and the "Leader" of Allahabad, which were in the Court, to read, but the Prosecution objected to it.

Bhagat Singh: "Why don't you give us 'Liberty'?" Mr. Magistrate: "Lighten." The Magistrate ordered Bhagat Singh to file a list of the papers which the accused wanted to read. The court then rose for the day.—Free Press.

Additional Judges For Calcutta High Court.

DELHI, Nov. 13.

The Governor-General in Council has appointed Raj Surendranath Guha Bahadur, Senior Government Pleader and Mr. H. E. Rarckridge standing Counsel as additional judges of the Calcutta High Court from November 18th 1929 to March 31, 1930.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA CONGRESS LEADERS IN "CONSPIRACY" CASE.

Mahatmaj's "Compromise" Resolution As Prosecution Evidence.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST C. I. D.

Magistrate Refuses To Take Notice Of "Insignificant" Incident.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13. Mahatma Gandhi's compromise resolution and Sir Subhas Chandra Bose's amendment for Independence moved at the last Calcutta Congress and the speeches made on the occasion were exhibited as part of the Prosecution evidence at to-day's hearing of the "Sedition and Conspiracy" case against Sir Subhas Chandra Bose and other Congress leaders, when a copy of the "Amritbazar Patrika" containing proceedings of the Congress on that date was produced. Formal witnesses including Government Reporters were examined.

Khan Bahadur Ismail deposed having reported the proceedings of the Indian National Congress when the resolutions of Mahatma Gandhi and Sir Subhas Bose were moved. The Court was then adjourned.

It is understood that the Prosecution case would be closed to-morrow with the examination of one witness from Delhi, after which the accused will make their statement.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST C.I.D.

"If the Prosecution belittle

NOBEL PRIZES AWARDS.

German Author (Thomas Mann) Wins Literature Prize.

PHYSICS PRIZES FOR 1928 AND 1929 TO ENGLISH AND FRENCH DISCOVERERS.

LONDON, Nov. 12. Stockholm.—The Nobel Prize for Literature has been awarded to Herr Thomas Mann, the German author.—Reuter.

PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY PRIZES.

Stockholm.—The Nobel Prize for Physics for 1928 has been awarded to Professor O. W. Richardson, Director of Physics Research at King's College, London, for the discovery of law governing the motion of electrons emanating from hot bodies.

The Physics Prize for 1929 has been awarded to the Duc de Broglie of Paris for the discovery of undulating electrons.

The Nobel Prize for Chemistry for 1929 has been divided between Mr. Arthur Harden, Professor, Biochemical Department, London University, and Professor Von Euler of Stockholm.—Reuter.

Herr Thomas Mann, the well-known German novelist, and author was born at Lubeck on 6th June 1875. He removed to Munich where he worked for a time in an insurance office, and studied at the High School. A psychological realist and a constructive artist he made his reputation with "Buddenbrooks" (1903) and maintained it with "Konigliche Hoheit" (1909). Besides these he excels in short stories ("Der Tod" in Venedig, "Tristan", etc.) and has written

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL
DETAILS ON PAGE 7.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

New York Futures Decline 32 To 21 Points.
PROFESSIONAL SELLING AND LIQUIDATION.

Bombay, Nov. 13. Yesterday, the New York cotton futures market opened weak at a decline of 14 points. There was general selling induced by unfavourable conditions in dry goods markets and weakness of Wall Street. The selling was mostly professional in conjunction with heavy liquidation. Cotton prices are now influenced by weakness of Wall Street and there is complete change in the sentiment. A crop of 15 million bales was said to fetch an average price of 10-1/2d. per lb. but so-day even at 9-1/2d. demand is not sufficient to absorb heavy short selling. The market is demoralised and confidence is thoroughly shaken. The weakness in Wall Street has extended to all commodities markets and statistical situation is temporarily ignored. Even after drastic decline, short sales are advised which indicate that further declines are anticipated. The market is highly speculative and the general sentiment has become against any sustained improvement. Even Gariside's estimate of 635,000 bales consumption by U. S. Mills during October failed to check the selling and prices are reaching new low levels. Opinions have little or no value at the moment as cotton prices have ceased to fluctuate on the merits of the situation. It is claimed that heavy port stocks are proving burdensome owing to Southern Delivery Contract.

American Textile Merchants Association's report for October states that sales of manufactured goods were 79.5 per cent. Shipments amounted to 93.8 per cent of production during October. Stocks have increased by 5.1 per cent, and unfilled orders on hand show a decrease of 9.9 per cent, compared with the end of September.

In Germany Mills are running 70 per cent of normal capacity and spinners have sold goods well into spring.

In Lancashire Mills are operating 80 per cent. of normal capacity. In France Mills are running 90 per cent. of normal conditions.

In Italy Mills are running 90 per cent. of their normal capacity and spinners are said to have sold three months ahead.

In Japan Mills are said to operate with full activity but there are complaints of reduction in profits owing to present working hours which are 17 against 20 prior to July last.

In China Mills are running satisfactorily and there exists fairly good demand.

In India Mills are operating at full speed particularly in the interior but in Bombay only 75 per cent. are operating. Moorat sales were mostly cancelled and about 25,000 bales are finally sold.

The New York Cotton Futures Market closed at about the lowest level at a decline of 32 to 21 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 30 points at 17 cents.

The New Orleans Cotton Market which remained closed on Monday showed considerable weakness and prices closed at a decline of 53 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 53 points at 16.57.

U. S. Port receipts amounted to 102,000 bales and exports amounted to 76,000 bales.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures Market opened steady at unchanged prices and improved 3 points on scattered covering. Later on there was heavy selling pressure and the market closed weak at a decline of 7 to 5 points. Middling American spot cotton prices were reduced by 5 points to 9.46d. per lb. and sales amounted to 6,000 bales.

Egyptian Cotton futures ring was rather steady and closed at a rise of 6 to 5 points. Sakellaris spot cotton prices advanced 10 points at 14.95d.

Empire Cotton futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 6 points with January 8.97 and March 9.06.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Langley and Co., have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

(1) Think quite possible market may go considerably lower, no sign of any reaction yet but consumption figure October likely to be good and might cause small temporary recovery, still recommend short.

(2) Gariside estimate October consumption 635,000 but market failed respond owing continued weakness New York stocks.

N. Y. December highest 17.02 lowest 16.77 January highest 17.12 (10.59 a.m.) lowest 16.91 (2-30 p.m.).

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co., have received the following cables:—

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co.,

"Market was very weak on general selling influenced by unfavourable conditions in dry goods market and weakness of Wall Street."

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following telegrams from their Liverpool friends, dated 12th November 1929.

Messrs. Roias Brothers:—
"New York Stock Exchange weak tendency all commodities distinctly downward expect further decline."

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Nov. 12.
December	16.77-30
January	16.91-30
March	17.20-31
May	17.46-32
July	17.67-21
Middling Spot	17.00-30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Nov. 12.
December	16.72-52
January	16.84-53
Middling Spot	16.57-53

NEW YORK.

	New York, Nov. 12.
New York 10-55 a.m. (As Known in Liverpool at closing time)	
January	17.08
March	17.38
May	17.67
New York 11-45 a.m.	
January	16.98
March	17.26
May	17.55

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, Nov. 12.
Bales	
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	102,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	9,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	67,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Nov. 12.
Opening	9.05
Closing	9.08
November	9.05
December	9.08
January	9.21
February	9.16
March	9.32
April	9.24
May	9.41
June	9.34
July	9.46
August	9.39
September	9.39
October	9.46
November	9.40
January, 1931	9.40
Middling Spot	9.46

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, Nov. 12.
Bales	
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian	250

INDIAN COTTON.

	New York, Nov. 12.
Scinde, Fully Good	5.40
Scinde, Fine	5.65
Scinde, Superfine	5.90
Bengal, Good	5.15
Bengal, Fully Good	5.40
Bengal, Fine	5.65
Oomra, Good	6.30
Oomra, Fully Good	6.60
Oomra, Fine	6.90
Broach, Fully Good	7.25
Broach, Fine	7.50
Broach, Superfine	7.75

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Nov. 12.
November	14.23
January	14.11
March	14.28
May	14.48
July	14.68
November	14.76
Sakellaris, Middling	14.95
Spot	14.95

LONDON PRODUCE.

	London, Nov. 12.
Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.	£8/0/0
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.	£16/17/6
S'ment Sellers Nov/Dec.	£18/5/0
Rapeseed, Tonia, ton.	£18/5/0
S'ment Sellers Nov/Dec.	£18/5/0

LIVERSEED.

	London, Nov. 12.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.	£23/0/0
S'ment Sellers Nov/Dec.	£23/0/0
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.	£23/0/0
S'ment Sellers April/May	£20/0/0
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.	£18/12/6
S'ment Hull Sellers Dec/Jan.	£18/12/6
Linseed, Bombay, ton.	£23/2/6
S'ment Sellers Nov/Dec.	£23/2/6

Bombay Market

Bombay, Nov. 13. Yesterday's decline in New York was fully responded in the local market when it opened at Rs. 311/12 for Broach A.M. delivery. The general feeling is inclined for a reaction and prices after declining to Rs. 311/8 improved to Rs. 312/12 on sort covering. There was absence of buying and the market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

Broach A.M. 312/4
Oomra D.J. 286
Oomra March 272
Bengal D.J. 208/3
Bengal March 214/8

LIVERSEED, OIL.

	London, Nov. 12.
Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.	51-6-0
Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.	51-6-0
Delivery Sellers Jan/Aprl.	37/9

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

	New York, Nov. 12.
Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 Quality), Spot	11-5/8

WHEAT LONDON MARKET.

	London, Nov. 12.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes.	
S'ment Sellers Dec. 40/9	
Barietta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes.	
S'ment Sellers Nov/Dec. 40/9	
Wheat South Australian.	
Parcels.	
Afloat Paid 42/	
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.	
Parcels.	
Nominal.	

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

	London, Nov. 12.
Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta.	
Oct/Dec. per cwt	11/9
Jan/March per cwt	11/10-1/2
Sellers.	
C. & F. Bombay.	
Oct/Dec. per cwt	11/10-1/4
Sellers.	
C. & F. Karachi.	
Oct/Dec. per cwt	11/10-3/4
Sellers.	

LONDON RUBBER.

	London, Nov. 12.
Smoked Sheet, Standard.	
Ribbed, lb. Spot	7-15/6
Sellers.	

LONDON SILVER.

	London, Nov. 12.
Silver Advance chiefly due to the continent buying. Buyers satisfied.	
Spot	22-11/16
Forward	22-7/8

LONDON GOLD.

	London, Nov. 12.
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4-4-11

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

	London, Nov. 12.
Interest, Day to Day	5-3/4 p.c.
Loans	5-3/4 p.c.
Interest, 7 Day Market	5 p.c.
Loans	5 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	5-23/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	5-23/32 p.c.
Fine Trade, Bills, 3 months	6-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade, Bills, 6 months	6-3/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

	London, Nov. 12.
T T Berlin on London	20.40
T T Amsterdam on London	12.08-3/4
T T Brussels on London	34.88
T T Madrid on London	Closed
T T Milan on London	93.14
T T Berne on London	25.37
T T Paris on London	123.85
T T London on Parague	164.68

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

	London, Nov. 12.
Chartered, Bank of I.	£19
A. and C.	£19
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£125-1/2
National Bank	£48-1/8
Eastern Bank	£3-1/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£84-3/4
Conversion Loan	£73-3/4
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£190-3/4
Rupree Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£40-3/4
Indian Stock, 3 p.c. Sterling	£54-1/2
Indian Stock, 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling	£64-1/2
Consols	£83
War Loan 5 p.c.	£89-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£91

LONDON METALS.

	London, Nov. 12.
Copper, Braziers	£71
Yellow Metal	£71
Spelter, Hard	£20-1/2
Brands	£20-1/2
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge	£13
English Ingots with financial assistance from the	

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

(Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee.)

Bombay, Nov. 13.

Our Silver market registers this week a sharp decline of 12 annas since we wrote our last Review. Early in the week prices ruled quiet but steady within a narrow fluctuations but later gradually declined and closed easy on heavy long-liquidation and on selling by Commission Houses, option-dealers and the prominent bazar operators influenced by weak Foreign advices. It is reported that large sales of Silver in forward contract in London by the Government of India has impaired the confidence and bears are becoming more aggressive. The stringency of money market and depression all over the world markets has contributed to the decline in the silver prices. The ready stock being augmented by further arrivals remains about 5,000 bars while the daily off-take continues to remain good at this level. Foreign Banks showed very little interest in the market this week. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 52-5 for the first settlement on the 6th instant and the lowest Rs. 51-6 on the 11th instant. The range for the week being Rs. 0-15. T. T. Shanghai on London is 0-3/16 lower. The highest price was 2-3 on the 6th instant and the lowest 2-2 3/4 on the 11th instant. The recent decline in the Shanghai Exchange has been attributed to the firmness of the Japanese Yen.

The London price is 0-7/16 lower. The market was easy with a sagging tendency. India remained a moderate buyer while China generally a large seller. America operated more freely on the bear side. Continent and Speculators remained inactive. The New York price is 49 3/8 cents i.e. 0-1/2 cent lower than the last week's closing. The highest price was 49 5/8 cents on the 6th instant and the lowest 49 3/8 cents on the 8th inst. The prices for Gold are almost the same. Yesterday's rates were Rs. 21-5-9 for ready, Rs. 21-8-0 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-8-0 for the second settlement. London price remains unchanged at £4-4-11-1/2.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

	New York, Nov. 12.
Demand	187.00
Mills	187.00

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

	Bombay, Nov. 13.
Wheat	1,876 cwt.
Linseed	1,697 cwt.
Rape, Rai and Mus-	
tardseeds	257 cwt.
Gingellyseeds	872 cwt.
Poppyseeds	453 cwt.
Groundnuts	5,039 cwt.
Castor seeds	472 cwt.
Rice	2,778 cwt.
Myrabollams	27 cwt.
Cottonseeds	5,434 cwt.
Gram	533 cwt.
Joowar	813 cwt.
Maize	29 cwt.
Bajree	1,013 cwt.

MESSRS. CHRYSTAL & CO. ON COTTON.

Bombay, Nov. 13. The local market opened with Broach at Rs. 311 3/4 and has remained steady on bazaar short covering. We consider that the decline which has been caused entirely by outside circumstances, has gone nearly far enough, although we must expect only a slow recovery under existing conditions.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Nov. 13.
November 181-10 5-50	
February 186-0 3-50	
May 190-0 2-60	

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	F P Bales:—
Receipts to date 12-11-29 1929-30	493,900
Receipts yesterday 12-11-29 1929-30	102,000
Exports to date 12-11-29 1929-30	237,900
Stock at Ports 8-11-29 1929-30	238,300
Stock at Ports 8-11-29 1929-30	238,300
Stock Interior Towns 8-11-29 1929-30	192,300
Stock Liverpool 8-11-29 1929-30	682,000
Visible Supply 8-11-29 1929-30	533,900
Quantity in Sight 8-11-29 1929-30	787,100
1928-29 681,400	

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

	Bombay, Nov. 13.
3 Months Discounts 5 23/32 per cent.	
6 Months Discounts 5 23/32 per cent.	
Bank of England rate 6 per cent.	
Call Money 2 per cent.	
One Month 3 per cent.	
Three months 4 1/2 per cent.	
Six months 5 1/2 per cent.	
Twelve Months 4 1/2 per cent.	
Tone of Money Market.—Easy.	
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 1/2 per cent.	

Money Market.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

B. C. RATE.

T. T. 15 13/16.

D. D. 15 27/32.

LONDON.

Banks Selling T T 1/5 21/32 Rea-

dy.

Banks Selling D D 1/5 7/8.

Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 to 20th Nov.

Banks Selling T T 1/5 7-8 21st 30th November.

Banks Selling T. T. 1/5 15/19.

January

Banks Buying T T 1/5 29/32

Cash.

Banks Buying D D 1/5 31/32

Near.

Banks Buying T T 1/5 29/32 Near.

Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4

Two Mals.

Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 9/32

22nd November, 13th December.

Banks Buying 3 mos 1-6 5-16

20-27 December

NEW YORK—

B. C. Rate T. T. 276 1/4.

Banks Selling T. T. 276.

Banks Buying T. T. 274-1/2.

PARIS—

Banks Selling D D 917

Banks Buying D D 932.

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.

HONGKONG—

Banks Selling D D 120 3-4

SHANGHAI—

Banks Selling D D 151 1-4

SINGAPORE—

Banks Selling D D 156 1-4

JAVA—

Banks Selling D D 89 7/8.

CROSS RATE—

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIN & PASSENGERS
SERVICEP. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH
AND LONDON CALLING AT
MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT
MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE
WEEK).

Date	Steamers	Tons
Nov. 14	ALL	16,650
Nov. 15	ALL	11,120
Nov. 16	ALL	10,954
Dec. 1	ALL	16,008
Dec. 2	ALL	19,649
Dec. 3	ALL	16,611
Dec. 4	ALL	11,518
Dec. 5	ALL	14,572
Dec. 6	ALL	10,902
Dec. 7	ALL	14,568
Dec. 8	ALL	16,650
Dec. 9	ALL	20,847
Dec. 10	ALL	10,954
Dec. 11	ALL	10,946
Dec. 12	ALL	19,000
Dec. 13	ALL	20,837
Dec. 14	ALL	11,518
Dec. 15	ALL	16,602
Dec. 16	ALL	16,601
Dec. 17	ALL	16,058
Dec. 18	ALL	16,650
Dec. 19	ALL	16,619
Dec. 20	ALL	10,946
Dec. 21	ALL	10,902
Dec. 22	ALL	11,000
Dec. 23	ALL	16,610

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

*To Marseilles only.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets a Special Reduced rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MAEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 19th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st	2nd
London and back by Sea	£105	£75
London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for single berth cabins between 1st and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

With liberty to all at Port Sudan, Malta, and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
1929		
15th Nov.	Dumana	8,427
16th Dec.	Dumala	8,422
1930		
1st Apr.	Dumana	8,427
1st May	Dumala	8,422

These two vessels are only one ship. Fares as follows:—
Single Return
Bombay to Plymouth, A 84 £112
B 80 £105
C 80 £98

SHIPPING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**O.S.K. Line**
REGULAR SERVICE
TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers	Arrival	Departure
Shunko Maru	8th Nov.	22nd Nov.
Honolulu Maru	24th Nov.	6th Dec.
Shinnoh Maru	9th Dec.	21st "
Ganges Maru	25th Dec.	7th Jan. 1930
Sumatra Maru	8th Jan.	18th Jan.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA, SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 23150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 855.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date	Steamers	Tons
1929		
22nd Nov.	Rajputana	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
30th Nov.	Mizapore	Straits, China & Japan.
6th Dec.	Mooltan	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
20th "	Mantra	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
1930		
3rd Jan.	Malaja	Colombo and Australia.
17th "	Macedonia	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
31st "	Nalders	Colombo and Australia.
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
28th "	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
28th Mar.	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.
25th April	Malaja	Colombo and Australia.
9th May	Rampura	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
23rd "	Nalders	Colombo and Australia.
6th June	Morea	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—
To Fremantle .. £74
To Adelaide .. £76
To Melbourne .. £78
To Sydney .. £80
To Brisbane .. £82
To Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney .. £100
Periods of availability 16 weeks.
Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date	Steamers	Tons
1929		
15th Nov.	Varna	Burrah via Karachi
16th "	Chakra	Karachi via Port- bunder Dwarika and O'Mandev.
18th "	Vita	Karachi via Port- bunder, P.O. Khas & C'Mandev.
20th "	Khandalla	East & South Africa.
20th Nov.	Bankura	Burrah via Veraval Mangrove Kara- chi & Persian Gulf Ports.
20th Dec.	Ellora	Mombassa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombassa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf Mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thursday/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Burrah.

Terms and Rates of Frights and Passage may be arranged with—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

NYK LINE
FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Awa Maru	802	2 Nov.	15 Nov.
Fushimi Maru	11000	13 Nov.	27 Nov.
Nagato Maru	5901	15 Nov.	27 Nov.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	20 Nov.	27 "
Yamagata Maru	3807	20 Nov.	27 "
Hakusan Maru	10400	30 Nov.	14 Dec.
Tamba Maru	5845	30 Nov.	14 Dec.
Kikano Maru	8000	16 Dec.	30 "
Tokiva Maru	82	16 Dec.	30 "

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave	Arrive
Katori Maru	10000	14 Nov.	1 Dec.
Asama Maru	8000	28 Nov.	15 Dec.
Kashima Maru	10000	12 Dec.	29 Dec.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From	From
Shinyo Maru	22000	27 Nov.	4 Dec.
Asama Maru	22000	11 Dec.	18 Dec.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares. Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road,
Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

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To Subscribers of the "Indian Review" Rs. 2-8 each.

Books are given at concession rates only to Subscribers of the "Indian Review". Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit one year's subscription in advance (Rs. Five Indian, 12 sh. Foreign). Subscriptions can commence from any month; but a few copies of back numbers for the current year are available.

Please note that a large and varied collection of Books on Indian Politics, Religion, Philosophy, Industries, Arts, Agriculture, Economics, Biographies, Speeches and Writings of Eminent Indians and Friends of India are given at special concession rates to subs. of "Indian Review".

G. A. NATESAN & CO., PUBLISHERS, MADRAS.

Unique Opportunity for Advertisers.

Congress Number

"Bombay Chronicle"

THE Number, which will be printed on glazed paper and will contain contributions on a rich variety of topics from well-known publicists and experts, will be published in the middle of December.

The Art Section

will be its most striking feature.

The Congress Number issued in 1927 and 1928 evoked demand which outstripped the supply.

The Front Page

will be an attractive picture in three colours.

The Number will afford

Unique Opportunity to Advertisers

TO POPULARISE THEIR GOODS in every Part of the Country. As the number of pages reserved for advertisements is limited advertisers are requested to book their space immediately with

THE MANAGER,

"Bombay Chronicle,"

Old Customs House Road,

BOMBAY.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. Thosar, ACCOUNTANT.

136497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 22997.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

(Established 1876.)

No. 23-25, Mammum Street, Fort, above Messrs Warden & Co.

Funded Capital: Rs. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grade if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

DOUBLE THE NUMBER

Spend 16 annas and you get 32.

To cure Constipation, Brain-fag and urinary disorders.

The Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, Jamnagar (Kathiawar)

ULCERINE (Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncles, Wiltow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer, etc., on application. Instantly relieves a pin of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phil Re. 1-4-0. Postage extra.

Ask free booklet to:—

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandl, Bengal.

Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Bundar Road, Karachi.

Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address: "Ulcer." Kandl.



The Favourite

The idol of the whole family. Cheery, jocular, generous to everybody. But just occasionally he smokes a little too much, stays out a little too late, dines or supps not wisely but too well in the morning, a headache "seedy" "fagged out." No need to worry! There is always

CAFIASPIRIN

Two tablets, a glass of water, and all is right again! Dad, mother, and the girls too, find prompt and fresh vigour in CAFIASPIRIN, when they wake up "headachy" and not too well after late hours of dancing and jollity.



CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

for First Twenty Words

AND ONE ANNA

For each Additional word

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No."—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—DEALERS, famous art work of Surat, Sandalwood carving speciality in boxes. Price list on application to J. G. GAJI-WALA BROS., Chhipwad Ambaji Road, Surat.

R2000

WANTED—An orthodox competent full time SECRETARY for the Hindu Dharma Samaj Hit-Rakshak Samiti; must have good knowledge of English and at least one of three languages—Gujarati, Marathi and Hindi. Must have some organizing capacity. Apply stating qualifications and terms to HIRALAL D. NANAVATI, Esq., Solicitor, 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

33093

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily Edition with or without Sunday Edition or Sunday Edition only. Apply for Terms to the MANAGER, The Bombay Chronicle P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

A

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph, Wireless, Station Master and Electrical Courses. Railway Fare PAID. Boarding arrangements. Prospectus on two anna stamps—Royal Telegraph College, Clock Tower, DELHI.

R1974

WANTED—An experienced First Class ENGINEER with sound knowledge of turbine specially. Apply with testimonials and minimum pay acceptable. Approved candidate to join immediately. Box No. 2385, Adv. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

33076

EDUCATIONAL.

JOIN IMMEDIATELY—Agashe's First year and Intermediate Mathematics and Matriculation Coaching classes. Admissions upto November end only. Apply Jalimising Building, Fanaswadi, Bombay 2.

R1996

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, All-pore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING.

Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay. Tel. No. 21934.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column
Each per insertion
1st insertion Rs. 7-8-0
2nd insertion Rs. 5-8-0
3rd insertion Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertions Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are requested to attend at the High Court on THURSDAY, the 14th November, 1929, at 11 a.m. (S. T.).

REGINALD SPENCE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
High Court
Bombay, 13th November, 1929.

33108

NOTIFICATION.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Railway Department, have appointed a Committee with the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, as Chairman, to consider applications from those Public Utility concerns who consider they are entitled to be given priority in the matter of wagon supplies for loading coal at times when there are no sufficient wagons to meet all requirements in full.

All Public Utility concerns which consider they are entitled to priority may communicate as early as possible with the Committee stating the exact nature of their concern, the amount of coal on hand and their average monthly consumption.

It should be definitely understood that only those concerns falling under the following categories will be placed on the priority list:—

- Shipment Coal under the Coal Grading Board Act, 1925.
- Locomotive Coal including Railways, Mail Steamers and Port Trusts.
- Military requirements certified by the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board.
- Public Utility Concerns in the following order:—
 - Power Stations, Gas Works, Water Works and Municipalities.
 - Tramways.
 - Inland Steamers (for their own consumption).
- Iron and Steel Works.

A complete list of all concerns placed on the priority list will be published as early as possible. Applications should be addressed to:—

The Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, Chairman, Coal Wagon Supply Committee, 1 Council House Street, Calcutta.

C. S. WHITWORTH,
Chairman,
Chief Mining Engineer,
Railway Board,
Calcutta,
Dated the 7th November, 1929.

33092

AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER KANARA.

Will be held at Kodibag near Karwar on 18th November 1929, and the following days:—
1,100 tons Teak Logs.
49 tons Sissum Logs.
84 tons Matti Logs.
61 tons Teak Beams.
3,492 (number) Teak poles.
For further particulars, apply to be undersigned.

H. J. C. MILLETT,
Divisional Forest Officer.
W. D. KANARA.
Karwar, 21st September, 1929.

32925
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE MOOLJI HARIDAS MILLS, LIMITED.

(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at Keshavnagar Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 22nd day of November, 1929, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the afternoon for ascertaining the wishes of the Shareholders as to what should be done in the matter of recovering the amounts due to the Company on decrees for unpaid calls and whether the winding up of the affairs of the Company should not be finally concluded without waiting to recover the said amounts.

Dated this 12th day of November, 1929.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
13-19, Meadows Street,
Fort, Bombay.
Attorneys for the Liquidators.
33105

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS together with the amount of earnest money at 1 per cent are invited for the construction of Fire Proof Record Office of the Ahmedabad Municipality so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 25th November, 1929.

Copies of tenders can be had from the Municipal Engineer's Office on payment of Rs. 2/- each. The Municipality does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
33086

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS together with the amount of earnest money at 1 per cent are invited for the Construction of paving Khari's Nala, so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 25th November, 1929.

Copies of tenders can be had from the Municipal Engineer's Office on payment of Rs. 2/- each. The Municipality does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
33087

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of NARMADABAI, widow of Bhawoo Pandoo Mhatre, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at House No. 59-61, Bhandari Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, deceased.

PANDURANG CHANGUJI MALL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at House No. 59-61, Bhandari Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, the Sole Executor and Trustee named in the Will of the above-named deceased. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Fifth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.
R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.
E. FAHEY.

The 5th day of November, 1929.
Messrs. SABNIS GOREGAOKER & SENJIT,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
33107

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY No. 935 of 1929.

Re: The ESTATE OF MERWANJI MANEKJI MISTRY of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant. A deceased debtor. Ex-parte: S H A N K A R VITHAL APTE: Petitioning Creditor.

On the 11th day of November, 1929, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction for administration of the estate of the above-named deceased Debtor according to the law of Insolvency pursuant to Section 108 of the Act. Dated this 11th day of November 1929.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.

33111

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF COUNTRY DAMAGED AFRICAN COTTON

Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, sell by Public Auction at 2 P.M. (S.T.), in Wadia Godown No. 24, Sewree Cotton Depot, on account of the concerned:—
8 full pressed bales African cotton "B. R." quality (country damaged).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT MARINE LINES, NEXT TO PORTUGUESE CHURCH.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Sunderdas Dharamsey, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1517 of 1929 (Dorothy Vaz vs. Evelyn Vaz and others) by the Court's Order dated the 26th August 1929, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 14th instant at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Fazandari land (of which the Vicar and Wardens of the Church of Nossa Senhora de Saude of Cave) are the Fazandari) admeasuring about 394 square yards together with the message tenements, or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, at New Sonapur Street, Marine Lines bearing New Survey No. 841 Cadastral Survey No. 368 of Bhuleswar Division and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 2863 (1), 2863 (2), Street Nos. 1, 2 and bounded on the East partly by the property of Hormusji Ruttonji Umrigar and partly by the property of Rajaram Tukaram, on the West by the property of Edulji Nusserwanji Kharas, on the North by the Portuguese Church and on the South by the property of Mahomed Yusuf.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY (STABLES) AT MORELAND ROAD, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suits Nos. 139 of 1927, 223 of 1928 and 224 of 1928 re: Estate of the late Mr. Mishari, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th December next at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the Premises:—

All that piece of Foras free-hold tenure land together with messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon situate at Moreland Road, admeasuring about 15490 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 174, etc., New No. A/1360, etc., Old Survey No. 257, New Survey No. 3567, etc., and assessed by the Municipality under "E" Ward Nos. 3820 to 3822 (2), Street Nos. 7-7-9-9A and bounded on the North partly by the property of Reverend Cannon Ledgard and partly by the property of Suleman Ludha, on the South partly by the property of Juma Mosque, partly by the property of Suleman Ludha, and partly by the property known as "Dubash Wadi," on the West partly by Moreland Road, and partly by the property of the Trustees of Juma Mosque, partly by the property of Reverend Cannon Led-

AUCTION SALES.

gold and partly by the property of Suleman Ludha and on the East partly by the property in the occupation of the Bombay Stable Co. and partly by the property of the late Mr. Esmailji Ebrahimji Nugree.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga & Giridharlal, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT NORTHEROOK STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 5th February, 1920 Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on THURSDAY, the 5th December at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Government land together with the message, tenement or building standing thereon situate at Northbrook Street, admeasuring about 155 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 2060-3032, New Nos. 29180, 9180, Old Survey No. 336-337, New Survey No. 45025-5025, Cadastral Survey No. 3854-3855, Bhuleswar Division and assessed by the Municipality under "C" Ward No. 7718 (1), Street Nos. 109, 161 and bounded on the East by a Sweepers' Passage, on the West by Northbrook Street, on the North by a common gully and on the South by the temple of Shri Ram-chandral.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers.

SALE WILL BE HELD AT SURAT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT BEGUMPURA, BHAIJWALI'S POLE, SURAT.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Mahomedali Abdulali Vasi (Insolvent), Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on SUNDAY, the 8th December 1929 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES, the right, title and interest of the said insolvent in the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the message, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Begumpura Bhaijwali's Pole, Surat, Sub-District, Surat, containing by admeasurement about 275 square yards registered in the Books of the Collector of Surat under Old No. Tika H. No. 15, Survey No. 194 of the Old Survey and under New Survey Ward No. 4, Sheet No. 114, and piece No. 3413 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the public road leading from Bhaijwali Pole to Zampa Bazar, on or towards the West by public lane and the open space of the Hamdani School, on or towards the North by the property of Hatimibai Gulamhussein and on or towards the South by the properties belonging to the heirs of Shaikh Nazarali.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to the undersigned.

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MEDICAL STUDENT IN MURDER TRIAL.

Young Hindu Wife's Terrible Ordeal.

ALLEGATIONS OF DIABOLICAL CRUELTY.

The Hon. Justices Patkar and Baker, at the High Court heard the appeal filed by the Government against the order of the Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar acquitting one Baburao Narayan Mulay, medical student, of the charge of murdering his young wife Prayaga. Their Lordships after hearing the Advocate-General for the prosecution and Mr. Jinnah for the accused reserved judgment.

The facts, as alleged, out of which this case arises are extremely interesting. The accused Baburao comes of a respectable family, being the eldest son of Nanasaheb Mulay, engineer to the District Local Board, Ahmednagar. Nanasaheb and his brother Mahar Shanker Mulay were living together with their respective families at Ahmednagar.

The accused married Prayaga, the daughter of a millionaire of Dorphide family of Hingoli in the Nizam's territory. At August last, year, the accused came to Bombay to attend the Grant Medical College where he was a student, accompanied by his wife and her sister Shanti aged 10. The accused, it was alleged, treated both of them very mercilessly. He used to lock them up in his room at Parel when he went out, and the poor girls had no means of communication with the neighbours. He used to thrash his wife and send telegrams to her people at Hingoli asking for monetary help. Once he sent his wife to Hingoli to fetch money from her parents, and as she did not return by the promised date, he personally went to Hingoli. There he insisted on taking her away immediately. The girl prepared to go with him. They drove to the station where the accused noticed that she had left some of her ornaments with her parents. He slapped her on the spot in the presence of several people and ordered her to get the ornaments. Her brother took her back and her parents did not send her with the accused on some pretext. He therefore returned to Bombay, leaving his wife at Hingoli. Meanwhile, his sister-in-law Shanti whom he had left at Bombay locked up in his room had a terrible ordeal. During his absence, she was fed by the neighbours through the iron bars of his window. She was rescued from her hard fate by the accused's uncle who came to Bombay and took her away.

A CLEVER RUSE. Smarting under the sense of discomfiture by his failure to bring back his wife, the accused sent a wire to her parents in the name of his father saying that "Baburao (accused) had met with an accident and was lying in a precarious condition. Send Prayaga." The accused's trick was successful, and his wife came down to Bombay. After a short time, on account of his illness, the accused went back to Ahmednagar with his wife and lived at his father's house. On November 30 about 10-30 p.m., the shrill cries of a woman was heard from the top floor, followed by the thud of a woman's body falling from the window. Soon after, the accused, his father and uncle were seen carrying the dead body upstairs. The woman was Prayaga. Two policemen in plain clothes who observed this, made enquiries but there was no answer.

GIVEN HENRIET OF DOUBT. After police investigations, the accused was put up on the charge of murdering his wife by throwing her out of the window. His defence was that she had thrown herself out and committed suicide. At the Sessions trial, the assessors gave him the benefit of doubt. The Sessions Judge observed: "In a case of such infernal character I do not think I should be justified in going counter to the opinion of the assessors. There is no doubt a moral suspicion that the accused is not innocent, but the facts proved are not sufficient to establish his guilt. In reality the verdict is one of 'non proven'.

After dealing with the evidence and the case the Judge further observed: "I am regretfully compelled to come to the conclusion that owing to the unsatisfactory nature of the direct evidence led by prosecution in this case, the accused is entitled to the benefit of doubt. At the same time I cannot help thinking that the accused leaves the dock without a shred of character. By the cruel manner in which he used to thrash his wife in Bombay, probably with a view to force her hand in getting more money from her people, the accused has disgraced his education and family."

Against the acquittal the Government appealed to the High Court. After hearing the arguments of counsel, their Lordships reserved judgment.

CRICKET AND CRICKETERS.

L. P. JAI.

(By ESJIAAREN.) L. P. Jai, the daring batsman of the Hindus and a master of style, in a batting class, all his own, the first choice from the Southern Command for any Indian touring team, be it against England or Australia: a man of immense potentialities, and the hero of many a fight—that is L. P. Jai of the Hindus!

People who have not the cricketing eye will tell you that Jai is not sound. Frankly, do not believe them! Certainly he is not 'sound' in the orthodox sense of the word; but before the bowlers can find out his weak point and concentrate on bringing about his downfall, Jai has, like Charlie Macartney, done sufficient damage and put his side in a safe position.

Jai gambles with the game—literally gambles with the game right away from the start of his innings. With Jai, a half-volley is a half-volley and he treats it as such, be it the first ball from one of the greatest bowlers—it matters a lot to him! But his speculation is sound, so mathematical, that, as I have stated above, before his dismissal is brought off, which more often than not is the batsman's mistake than the bowler's doing—he has done his own part and probably of many others!

Jai figured first in the big Tournament in 1920 and took time to settle there—a good period of nearly three or four years—during which time many a batsman who vied with him was freely declaring that Jai had "Big Match temper"—that he actually shook in his shoes when he asked the umpire for guard! But those who knew him best were positive that all this criticism levelled at him was unadulterated trash!

FIRST BIG TRIUMPH. Jai's first big triumph was in Botswana's year—in 1924—when he scored a brilliant 156 against Nazir Ali and Vazir Ahmed, two of the finest Muslim bowlers who were carrying every thing before them. Jai stayed the rot and put his side in a much better position.

Since then, Jai has never looked back in cricket. As all the world knows his best year was 1925 when he scored a century against the strong Parsi combination and was greatly successful against the Englishmen as well!

Against the strong bowling of

the M.C.C. touring team, Jai was a distinct success in the first two matches that were played in Bombay. I was not present to see his brilliant knock for the Hindu-Mahomedan combination, but I am told by one for whom I have the highest regard, that it was one of Jai's classic performances which he himself has not yet executed. Jai's fall-out in the remaining matches was a distinct triumph of A. E. R. Gilligan's captainship!

RECORD PARTNERSHIP. Jai has hit many a century and he tells me that his individual highest is 219 in a city match. His Quadrangular highest is 156. In an unbroken partnership for the first wicket Jai and partner took the total to 320 and Jai remained unbeaten with 210 to his credit! His partner—I believe it was Pawaskar—also remained unbeaten with a century against his name. This is probably the record in Bombay for an unbroken partnership.

At the beginning of his career, Jai had a host of rivals to contend with, to-day he has left them miles and miles behind! He has all the orthodox strokes and some ones which are specially his own; his mighty pull brought off one of the finest balls that Daruwalla ever sent down, shall never go out of my mind—Jai is perhaps the finest exponent of this stroke in Bombay.

Jai's batting is never dull; it has all the pep and flourish of a modern jazz dance; it is adventurous and at once bold and gallant. What a pity Jai does not cut late—that is, more of ten than now—and with a more subtle touch like that of Sandham. This is perhaps the only thing that keeps Jai away from the class of a Dulip!

Has Jai come up to my expectations as a batsman? Most certainly he has and he always will, so long as he treats the bowling with scant respect as he does now. Minus adventure of course, Jai will no more remain the daring batsman of the Hindus and a master of style!

A correspondent writes to me as under:— "I am a regular reader of your notes and on many points I do not see eye to eye with you but one thing you pointed out regarding the opening failure of Hindu batsmen remains unchallenged. I was

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY. B. P. C. G. Annual General Meeting 6-30 p.m. Congress House, Girgaum. Second L.L.B. Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m. Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, November 15. S.S. Morea with the English mails from London of October 31, due at 11 a.m. Boxing: Empire Theatre, 3-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, November 16. S.S. Ranchi with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN. Common Jurors attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

GUJARATI HINDU STREET MANDAL.—Under the auspices of the above Mandal, the New Year gathering will be held on the 14th and 15th Thursday and Friday at noon 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Balvala Grand Theatre, Tardeo.

GERMAN CONSUL IN BOMBAY.—Herr Kabb, Consul for Germany has returned from leave in Germany and has resumed charge of the German Consulate in Bombay.

PRANTHANA SAMAJ.—Mr. Bepinchandra Pal will deliver a lecture on "Message of the Brihad Samaj to the present century." to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m.

VILLE PARLE YOUTH LEAGUE.—An Extraordinary General Meeting of the above League will be held at "Liberty Lodge," Juhu Road, at 8 p.m. (S.T.) on Saturday (the 16th inst.) to effect certain changes in the Constitution.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The N. Y. K. steamer "Tamba Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 5th inst. and is expected to arrive here on or about the 30th inst. S.S. "Nagato Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 12th inst. and is due to arrive here on Saturday morning the 16th inst.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.—Under the auspices of Young Men's Hindu Association, Mr. Mahadev Shastri Divekar will deliver a public lecture to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the hall of the Association, on "The Dilemma Hindu."

KARNATAKA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, BAGALKOT.—The Annual General Meeting of the Karnataka Chamber of Commerce will be held on Friday (the 22nd inst.) in the Cotton Market Office, Gadag. Mr. Nagappa Araleppa Abdulpurkar, the President of the Karnataka Chamber of Commerce will preside. All the members of the Chamber of Commerce are cordially requested to attend the said meeting.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chind, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Lourenco per S.S. "Khandalla" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12-0 noon on Wednesday, the 20th inst. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar, Port, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

THE BHANDARI STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.—The First Social Gathering of the Bhandari Students Association was celebrated in the Blavatsky Lodge Hall on the 10th inst. The President-elect, Mr. M. R. Jayakar being absent on account of his illness, Mr. A. N. Surve was voted to the chair. The items included a musical concert by Prof. K. D. Jaker, prize-distribution to the successful candidates of the community, and refreshments. An address by the President, who administered some home-truths to the community in general and students in particular terminated the proceedings.

Calcutta.—Five thousand strikers of the Lathian Jute Mills, Budge Budge, resumed work unconditionally, on Tuesday.—A.P. Madras.—At a special meeting of the Madras Corporation on Tuesday evening Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudalliar was re-elected President of the Corporation by 31 votes against 17, secured by Dr. Natesan. Mr. Ramaswami Mudalliar was profusely congratulated. A.P.

not convinced of it till the match that was played last week, but then it clearly revealed that the three players whom you formerly mentioned in your notes could do simply nothing with a new ball! I am sorry that it should have happened to me. I would have been more glad if my statement had been falsified! I wish every one of them a three figure in the remaining matches of this season as also of the next!

To-morrow.—Bowling Problem with the Hindus II.

RAISING OF BANK RATE.

Marwadi Chamber's Protest.

The Marwadi Chamber of Commerce Ltd., have despatched the following telegram to the Secretary Government of India Finance Department in connection with the raising of Bank rate and contraction of Currency:—

"Board Marwadi Chamber of Commerce strongly protest against raising Bank rate to seven per cent. and contraction of Currency by three crores of rupees. These steps at the commencement of busy season are bound to result in tightness of money and cause injury to the trade in India. Board find a feeling of alarm spreading amongst the mercantile community which must be soon allayed in public interest. This latest contraction is considered to be but a link in the long chain of Government's insistent efforts to maintain exchange at the unnatural insupportable ratio of 1/6—a ratio legalized in the teeth of universal opposition of Indian public. Board have constantly felt that present ratio would be hard to maintain in times of pressure and that it has up to now a artificial props the trade would be impoverished of Currency and its effect would be to cripple trade and industry. This feeling is now getting confirmed. Board, therefore, respectfully and earnestly request Government of India to reconsider the whole situation in the light of recent experience and take such steps as may remove apprehension from public mind."

TREASURY BILL SALES.

BOMBAY, Nov. 12. The Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, has issued the following press communique regarding Treasury Bills Sales on 12th November 1929.

Tenders for Rs. 1 crore of three months Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 12th November 1929. The total amount tendered was Rs. 1,91,75,000. Tenders at Rs. 98/8/9 and above were allotted in full and those at Rs. 98/8/6 were allotted approximately 52 per cent. All lower tenders were rejected. The total amount accepted was Rs. 1 crore and the average rate of accepted tenders was Rs. 5/10d/2 per annum.

Tenders for Rs. 1 crore of three months Treasury Bills were received on Tuesday, the 19th November 1929. Successful tenders should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 22nd November 1929. Other conditions are as usual.—A. P.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—The 4th annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES FROM C WARD.—Nominations duly proposed and seconded by the members of the Bhuleshwari Congress Committee are invited for four seats of delegates to the ensuing Congress from C Ward on or before the 21st inst. 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the Committee's office (opposite Bhagwadi Theatre. If there are more than four candidates election shall take place in the Committee's office on 24th November between 8 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m. (S.T.)

"F" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—Applications duly proposed and seconded from the members of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee intending to attend the "Lahore Congress" as delegates are invited and will be received at the Committee's office, 64th Kavarana Building, near Tram terminus, Parel Pothbadi, Bombay No. 12 till 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the 21st Nov. 1929 (Thursday). In case of a contest, election will take place on (Sunday) the 24th inst. between the hours of 2 p.m. to 9 p.m. (S.T.)

"G" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—The following office-bearers are duly elected for the year 1929-30:—

1. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta (President); 2. Mr. R. Krishna Iyer (Vice-President); 3. Mr. J. R. Desai and 4. Mr. S. Patel, Mr. Hon. Secretaries; 5. Mr. P. C. Sahasrabudhe, 6. Mr. M. N. Padwekar, 7. Mr. D. D. Belre, 8. Mr. S. K. Tawade, 9. Mr. Kantharaj N. 10. Mr. V. K. W. Menon, 11. Mr. K. C. Achuthan Nayar, 12. Mr. V. B. Purandare, 13. Mr. A. K. Vankateshwaram, 14. Mr. S. Subramanyam, Council Members.

ELECTION OF 3 DELEGATES TO LAHORE CONGRESS.—Applications are invited from the members of this Congress Committee those who want to stand as delegates to the Lahore Congress should send in their nominations duly proposed and seconded upto 8-30 p.m. on 20-11-29 (Wednesday). If the applications are more than 3 the election will take place on Sunday Congress Committee's office Kohnoor Cinema Building, Lady Jinnah Road, Dadar from 3 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m.

"NURSE CASE."

Was Diploma Manipulated? PHOTOGRAPHIC EXPERT'S DEMONSTRATION.

The Nurse Case was resumed on Wednesday before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay when more defence witnesses were examined.

The complainant in this case Ramabai Dinnanath, a nurse aged 30, claimed maintenance from Dr. C. S. Thacker, Assistant Professor, Grant Medical College, for her two children, alleged to be born by the respondent. J. S. Tarapore, whose evidence was incomplete at the last hearing of the case was further examined by Mr. C. N. Kanuga, on behalf of the respondent. Replying to Mr. Kanuga he said that he took the enlargements of the two diplomas, namely, Ramabai's and another diploma of the Ayurvedic College of Dr. Popat. Witness produced the negatives of the originals and the enlargements made from those negatives. He had taken a separate enlargement of the blank line in the English portion of both the diplomas and produced copies of the same.

Witness said he could read letters "Yesubai Sankar" in the enlarged copy of Ramabai's diploma. Witness further stated that he could explain how the above letters were eradicated in the photographic copy of Ramabai's diploma and explaining the same, he said that it must have been done by retouching with a lead pencil in the negative.

DEMONSTRATION.

Witness's explanations were followed by demonstrations and the interpreter's table was used for the purpose. He demonstrated his test and at first showed a colourless solution which was poured in a test tube. He added to it a drop or two of iodine solution and immediately the colour was changed into blue. This experiment was followed by the addition of some caustic potash and the effect was that the blue colour changed to the original.

The same test was then experimented on two pieces of paper, the pieces being that of Ramabai's certificate and that of one original certificate. The experiment was followed by profuse explanations on the part of the witness.

Witness further said that in one of the enlarged copies (Savika) he found the word Ramabai. He thought that the word had been substituted for another which according to him must have been erased by retouching.

Witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Nariman.

Mr. Nariman: Is this your first venture in the box as an expert?—I point out what I say, I have given expert evidence in photography.

Mr. Nariman: Have you given evidence before in connection with a document reproduced in a photographic copy?—No.

Mr. Nariman: Can you give some idea when the photographic copy was taken?—It may be one month old, 6 months old or older still.

"CAN'T SAY POSITIVELY. Witness could not say positively when the photographic copy was taken. In a photographic copy, one could easily efface anything, but there would leave traces of it. Whether any trace would remain or not, would depend on the solution that was applied. Witness admitted that there were different solutions for such purposes.

Mr. Nariman: Would you make difference between any ordinary print copy and a photo copy?—I would distinguish but not a layman.

Mr. Nariman: Who approached you first in connection with this case.—Mr. Sekalvad.

Before witness was shown the copy, witness was told that they had a suspicion that Ramabai's diploma was photo copy. On inspecting the diploma in Court, witness immediately came to know that it was a photo copy.

Mr. Nariman: I will take you to your natural line. You are an artist. Don't be shy—I am photographer.

Mr. Nariman: Look at the child. You must have seen many faces. Look at Ramabai's child and compare it with the respondent.—I can't do it. I am not an expert of faces.

Mr. Nariman: You are an expert Mr. Tarapore. (Laughter.)

Mr. Nariman: You won't make an effort?—No. (Laughter.)

Mr. Nariman: You don't want to risk it? (Laughter.)

POPAT COLLEGE NURSE.

Vithabal Ramachander Karlekar was the next witness. She said she was a nurse. In reply to Mr. Kanuga, she said that she had received training for two years in the Popat Prabhuram Ayurvedic College and obtained her diploma in 1914. The applicant was not her co-student in the institute. Proceeding witness said that she attended on the applicant at the time of the latter's confinement at Gulabwadi eight or nine years ago. The applicant then bore Ramabai's delivery?—No. You were not paid anything be-

DEVELOPMENT

CHAWLS. Reduced Water And Halalkhore Taxes. RESOLUTION AT STANDING COMMITTEE'S MEETING.

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, on Wednesday, Dr. J. V. Vora moved:—

"That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to paragraph 3 of the Sub-Committee's report, dated the 28th January, 1929 regarding the levy of water tax at the rate of 7-14 per cent on valuation and halalkhore tax at a special rate equal to the tax on valuation viz., 3 per cent in respect of the Development Directorate Chawls, and he be requested to submit a report as suggested therein regarding the financial loss incurred by the Municipality by the arrangement."

The resolution was agreed to.

Long Distance Swimming Competition.

17 young Parsis took part in the Long Distance Swimming Competition (from the Woodhouse Bridge Colaba to Chowpat) which went off Sunday evening under the auspices of the Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League. Five rowing boats were kept patrolling up and down along with the competitors. Six of the numbers of the St. John Ambulance Brigade (Parsi Division) as usual were in readiness to render immediate help in case of emergency to whom the thanks of the League are due. The most noteworthy feature of the competition was that more than half the number was under the age of 18 all of whom except two completed the distance. One of them was Russi Boyce merely a lad of 12 who of course had to be picked up after he swam for 40 minutes. The other competitors under the age of 18 who took part in the competition were, Fall Punjabi (15), M. Khan (16), Naval Mehta (15), Pesi Bhurucha (16), Byram Choksi (16), Jai Soordas (16), Sorab Engineer (16), and J. Meherji (16).

The competitors were all gay and cheerful when they took the start from opposite the Woodhouse Bridge at 3-45 p.m. Immediately Ader Todivala took a considerable lead followed by the Pochkhanavala Brothers who threw themselves in the forefront followed closely by Bhurucha, Khan and Fall Punjabi. At a little distance from them were Sorab D. Engineer, Jai Soordas, Naval Mehta and Jamshed Kadwa. In the rear were Choksi, Meherji, Lenivala, Modi, the young Boyce and others. The competitors kept the same order till the finish except for Pochkhanavala Brothers who finished the distance with nice sprints. In the end Rustom Pochkhanavala came out successful with flying colours. The following competitors were able to qualify themselves for prizes by completing the distance within the time limit namely two hours:—1. Rustom M. Pochkhanavala, 2. Ratan M. Pochkhanavala, 3. Ader N. Todivala, 4. Murzban R. Khan, 5. Pesi M. Bhurucha, 6. Fall B. Poonjilaji, 7. Sorab D. Engineer, 8. Jai A. Soordas, 9. Naval C. Mehta, 10. Jamshed M. Kadwa.

Madras.—Sir Norman Marjoribanks, the acting Governor, submitted on Monday the Malabar Tenancy Bill to the Legislature for consideration of amendments in order to remove certain defects found in the Bill after careful consideration of the reports of the proceedings and representations made by deputations and otherwise.—A. P.

gave birth to a female child. One Kantilal Sharma was staying with her. It was at Sharma's instance that she paid her first visit. Her charges were paid by Sharma. The Cross-examination of the applicant, witness said that she was married at the age of 10. Till she lost her husband, which was some years ago, she received her training as a nurse.

Asked if she knew one Jayaram, she replied in the affirmative. She added that she was first introduced to him when he was suffering from pneumonia.

Have you been paying visits to him?—Yes.

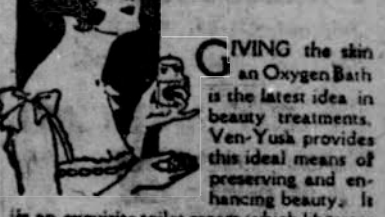
Why?—Because, he is an acquaintance.

WHY ASK ME THESE QUESTIONS.

You pay visits to all acquaintances of yours? Why don't you admit you are his mistress?—Why do you ask me all such questions. Further asked, witness denied that she carried on intrigue with Jayaram. She also denied having given birth to a child either before or her husband's death. She added she was not now on visiting terms with Jayaram.

In short, you have been expelled by him. Why don't you admit?—No. I was not expelled.

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AMOD ENGLISH SCHOOL.

(From A. Correspondent.)

AMOD, Nov. 11.

The General Board of the Edward English School, Amod, met on the 10th inst. to consider the scheme of Nawab Narsinghji Ishversinghji the Thekor Saheb of Amod.

The Nawab Saheb personally attended the meeting, clearly to express his scheme. He said that he wishes to see the school as a full-fledged high school, located in its own building, and that, for that purpose he would announce his donation. In the meeting at Broach.

He announced in this meeting that a part of the intended donation was a building for the school. Then he fully described his scheme. The controlling body will consist of 8 members. Its functions will be to supervise the school funds and to advise the General Board in case of emergency. This body will, in no way, meddle with the present rights, etc., of the Managing Committee and the General Board of the School.

This scheme was unanimously passed by the General Board.

Mr. Manishanker Krishnashankar Vakil, the Chairman, expressed his hearty satisfaction and thanked the Nawab Saheb on behalf of the Board.

Much satisfaction is felt in the town at the generous donation of the Nawab Saheb. People are desirous of seeing the foundation-stone of the school-building to be laid by H. E. the Governor who is shortly expected to be Nawab Saheb's guest.

Latest Cotton Quotations.

—10:—

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 13.
Previous Closing Rate .. 16.91
To-day's Opening Rate .. 16.80
To-day's Closing .. 17.04
Difference .. plus 13

N.B.—New York message regarding closing price is mutilated in transmission.

EXPECTATIONS.

Broach A.M. Rs. 213 0 0

LIVERPOOL.

—10:—

The Liverpool Market was due to open at a decline of 10 points but heavy selling orders from America resulted in decline of 14 points at the start. Afterwards a further decline of 7 points was registered but later prices improved on better New York cables and closed at a decline of 11 points.

Liverpool, Nov. 13.
Previous Closing Rate .. 9.14
To-day's Opening Rate .. 9.00
Difference .. —14
To-day's Closing Rate .. 9.03
Difference .. —11

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Nov. 13.

Silver Ready .. 22 0 0
Lower .. 0 0 0
Silver Forward .. 22 1

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

Jehangir Wadia Building,
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OPENING MEETING
SUNDAY, 17th November
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punctually.

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Bombay.

Bombay Chronicle

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1929.

THE FIRST CONDITION.

Presiding over the Bogra Dis-
trict Youth Conference, Mr. J. M.
Sen Gupta, did well to warn Gov-
ernment that the conditions at-
tached to the offer of co-operation
in the Delhi manifesto were the
vital part of the offer and that
unless those conditions were ful-
filled no co-operation would be
possible. We agree with him that
it would be wrong to describe
Mahatma Gandhi's acceptance of
the manifesto as "an abject sur-
render to Moderate politicians."
Nor was there any need for Mr.
K. F. Nariman to withdraw his
support to the manifesto. Mr.
Nariman has not taken account
of the fact that the Moderates
lay down no conditions, while
Mahatma has unequivocally in-
sisted on the conditions. The
more important question now is
what the country is going to do
to persuade Government to ac-
cept the country's terms. We are
glad to know that a meeting of
the signatories of the Delhi man-
ifesto has been called for Monday
next to discuss the situation
created by the Parliamentary
debate. Mr. Sen Gupta is
right enough in saying
that the Lahore Congress
should declare for Progressive
Non-cooperation and it was right
for him, too, to appeal to the
youth to be prepared to help in
that campaign and to begin the
preparation even from now. It is
to be regretted, however, that the
country is at present more busy
in talking of negotiations than in
practical work even of a prepara-
tory character. It is significant
that Mr. Sen Gupta's speech, as
reported by the Free Press, makes
no reference to the boycott of
foreign cloth, which the Congress
has solemnly undertaken and
without which the country can
do nothing by way of Non-coop-
eration. Manifestoes, conditions,
threats of Civil Disobedience, In-
dependence and all that must
lose force if the boycott
of foreign cloth does not make
satisfactory progress in the next
few months. That progress is the
first condition of the success of
any Round Table Conference.

SATYAGRAHA AGAINST UNTOUCHABILITY.

Some days ago when the Poona
"untouchables" started Satyagra-
ha to secure access to the local
Parvati Temple, a few leaders per-
suaded them to suspend the cam-
paign pending the result of nego-
tiations begun with the trustees of
the temple. Meanwhile the
Bombay "untouchables" also de-
cided to start a sympathetic Saty-
agraha campaign but a number
of caste Hindu leaders persuaded
them to desist from the attempt
for some time and themselves in-
sued an appeal to all caste Hin-
dus "to fix a day, conveniently
the next Kartiki Ekadashi, as a
day of the extinction of untouch-
ability, disregard thenceforward
all conventions that prescribe ob-
servance of untouchability and
deal or associate without distinc-
tion with all castes recognised as
being within the fold of Hindu-
ism." Narrowly understood, it
was an appeal against untouch-
ability only, but understood in a
liberal but permissible sense, it
was an appeal against caste as a
whole. The chance of a prompt
and wide response was small, but
the appeal was never-the-less de-
sirable. The actual response was
very feeble and the leaders who
issued the appeal did not follow
it up with the requisite propa-
ganda. The Kartiki Ekadashi

has come and gone—but it does
not appear that the temple trust-
ees of Poona or Bombay have
yielded to the entreaties of the
"untouchables" or to the appeal
of the caste Hindu leaders who
sympathised with the Satyagrahis,
or even to the advice of His Hol-
iness the Shankaracharya of Ka-
ravir Peeth who has blessed the
Bombay Hindu leaders' appeal. We
would not be surprised, therefore,
if the "untouchables" of Poona
and Bombay resume in all earnest
their suspended campaign. Some
leaders like Seth Jamnmal Bajaj
and Mr. S. N. Dabholkar feel that
just at present Satyagraha would
be inexpedient, though they are
extremely anxious to expedite the
extinction of untouchability. Their
fear seems to be that a campaign
of Satyagraha, though intended to
be non-violent, may under provo-
cation turn out to be otherwise.
The fear is not entirely groundless
and we would strongly advise all
those who organise Satyagraha to
take every possible care that they
maintain absolute non-violence at
every stage of the campaign. This
may mean prolonged hard-
ship to the Satyagrahis but in the
long run that very hardship will
awaken the slumbering conscience
of the whole Hindu community.

SUCCESSFUL PROTEST.

We understand that, on the ad-
vice of the Secretary of State for
India, the Government of India
have at last agreed to drop the
proposal of creating a medical
authority for all-India to determine
and supervise medical qualifica-
tions and standards for this coun-
try. If the report be true, this
belated wisdom on the part of the
Government of India should be
helpful in laying to rest an acute
controversy. The vigorous pro-
test on the part of the indepen-
dent medical profession, support-
ed by the public against the
creation of the appointment of a
Medical Commissioner should have
made the Government of India
realise long ago that the dicta-
tion of the British Medical Coun-
cil would be strongly resisted in
India as an affront to her self-res-
pect. The Bombay Medical Union
and other organisations of the in-
dependent medical profession have
rightly taken up cudgels against
the whole Government policy of
considering the question of medi-
cal instruction and research in In-
dia as a preserve of the Indian
Medical Service, a corporation with
large vested interests which can
always bank upon the support of
the British Medical Council. The
Government of India tried to se-
cure a grant for at least one year
for the salary of a Medi-
cal Commissioner from the
Standing Finance Committee
of the Assembly, but an oppor-
tune telegram of protest from Dr.
Deshmukh, the President of the
Bombay Medical Union, made the
majority of the Committee with-
hold sanction to it. As
regards the notorious proposal to
locate a Medical Research Insti-
tute at Dehra Dun, the indepen-
dent medical profession must
continue to agitate vigorously
against it, because so far the Gov-
ernment of India appear to be tho-
roughly impervious to reasonable
counsels in the matter. The re-
cent Universities Conference ad-
vised them to find another place
than out of the way Dehra Dun
for a Research station; it also ur-
ged upon them the necessity of es-
tablishing an interim All-India
Medical Board until they were rea-
dy with their proposals for the
creation of an All-India Medical
Council. We hope the indepen-
dent medical profession will press
its claims for an effective repre-
sentation upon the Board.

SCANDALOUS.

It will be recalled that two
months ago the Italian Govern-

ment arrested two Indians, Messrs.
B. Chandra Bose and Mahomed
Nazir, and expelled them. Why the
Italian police should have sudden-
ly pounced upon two Indian trav-
ellers and Mussolini's Government
ordered their expulsion was the
subject of an interpellation by
Major Graham Pole early this
month in the Commons. Mr.
Henderson replied to this query
that it had not been possible for
the British Government to ascer-
tain the nature of the suspicion
entertained by the Italian police
against the two Indians. He was
interpellated again on Monday
in regard to this matter which is of
grave concern to Indian nationals
travelling abroad, but his reply
was equally unsatisfactory. It is
scandalous that the British Gov-
ernment should find themselves
unable to secure a satisfactory ex-
planation from the Italian authori-
ties regarding these arrests. Would
they have remained indiffer-
ent had it been a case of Brit-
ish nationals being subjected to
such an indignity?

WRONG POLICY.

It is deplorable that particularly
at a time when responsible politi-
cians in Britain should strive
their utmost to ease the situa-
tion in Palestine, an influential
group amongst them should have
embarked upon a course which is
sure to stiffen the Arab hostility
to the British occupation. The
Arabs in Palestine, who number
82 per cent. of the population,
rightly claim that Britain's man-
date should be abolished and
that their land should enjoy
genuine self-government. The
Parliamentary Committee formed
by certain members of the Com-
mons, with Colonel Wedgwood as
its Chairman, is to work to defeat
the claims of the Arabs. It is
formed to promote the mandate
policy in Palestine and to help in
the colonisation of the country.
Its personnel indicates that it
has secured the support of Liberal
and Tory Imperialists. The very
first effect of this mischievous
move will be to render the work
of the British Commission of In-
quiry now in Palestine more dif-
ficult.

DOWN WITH CHILD MARRIAGES.

Social reformers all over India
will warmly welcome the Bhavnagar
State Marriage Act which penalises
child marriages and unequal mar-
riages and which is announced to
come into operation in April 1930.
The new law follows the Sarda Act
in forbidding the marriage of a girl
under fourteen years of age and
of a boy under eighteen. In one
important respect it goes further
and provides against undue dis-
parity in the age of the parties to
a marriage by stipulating that a
man above the age of 45 cannot
marry a woman who is less than
half his age. Such a provision,
besides preventing unequal mar-
riages, is calculated to encourage
indirectly the re-marriage of
widows, as there will necessarily be
very few maidens of twenty-three
and over. And for this reason the
provision deserves to be doubly
welcomed. It may be remembered
in this connection that in Mysore
the marriage of a girl under four-
teen with a male above fifty is
prohibited. The Bhavnagar law
is a decided improvement upon this
measure. It is good to think that
in addition to British India and
Bhavnagar about eight States have
already penalised child marriages,
notable among these being Baroda,
Mysore, Indore, Rajkot, Kotah,
Mandl. It is up to other States to
follow this excellent example with-
out further delay.

INDIAN SETTLERS IN BRITISH GUIANA.

TYPE OF WORKERS WANTED.

(By C. F. ANDREWS.)

After a little more than six weeks
spent in British Guiana, the fol-
lowing are the main conclusions
which I have reached on the im-
migration question. Since I shall
remain three months longer study-
ing this problem, I would ask that
these conclusions may be regarded
as still subject to revision.

(1) Demerara does "not" appear
to me to be the place, at the pre-
sent time, for the introduction of
further unskilled labour; what is
required is a stock of the best type
of peasant proprietors—men who
are used to tropical agriculture
and are determined to "make
good." These men are to be found
in Northern India, and they are
ready to make the venture. The
emigration of this kind of people
from Northern India to British
Columbia, between 1900 and 1916,
was entirely spontaneous. This
fact shows that Indians from North
India are ready to emigrate at their
own expense, if suitable conditions
are offered at reasonable rates.
The Punjab who went to British
Columbia took up lumber and farm
work, and on the whole succeeded.
Thousands went out at their own
cost, without any recruiting, and
thousands more were ready to go.

WANTED: PEASANT PROPRIETORS.

Under the old indentured immi-
gration a small percentage of agri-
culturalists from this higher peas-
ant proprietor class of the United
Provinces happened to come to
Demerara. These, after indenture
was over, became the natural lead-
ers of the East Indians in the
country districts and they have re-
tained their leadership. They have
already "made good" under free
conditions. I feel practically con-
vinced that those who are younger
sons of Indians peasant proprietors
in the United Provinces, would be
willing to come out at their own
expense to Demerara, just as the
Punjab did to British Columbia.
If the good land and climate con-
ditions were made known to them.
There is only one proviso, namely,
that a reasonably cheap passage
by a direct steamer is made avail-
able. After all that I have seen
in Demerara, I personally cannot
support any other form of im-
migration from India except this.

(2) With regard to steamer ser-
vice, there should be no bonus for
passage money and no repatriation
money offered from Demerara. I
regard this point as perhaps the
most important of all, because it
entirely eliminates every single
idea of a "bribe" being offered from
this side in order to "induce" peo-
ple to come out. By avoiding such
a wrong attitude Demerara is
really made more attractive to
Young India, not less; for Young
India is self-respecting.

GUIANA GOVERNMENT'S DUTY.

Therefore, whatever help is

given towards reducing the steam-
er fare from India, for intending
emigrants to British Guiana, should
be arranged and paid for in India.
What the British Guiana Govern-
ment should undertake, is to make
sure that those who come out from
India, at their own expense, have
every facility offered them for set-
tling on the land when they arrive.
Thus, on the one hand, the Indian
Government should help the im-
mending emigrants at that end. The
Demerara Government, on the
other hand, should help the emi-
grants at this end. I believe that
such a division of responsibility is
already existing with regard to im-
migration between Great Britain
and Canada. An analogy of this
kind would appeal to Young India
in her present mood.

ANNA REGINA SCHEME.

(3) Those resident agriculturists,
who are already in Demerara, de-
siring of taking up land settlement
and capable of doing so, should be
given their opportunity before any
one else is induced to come out
from India. Therein lies the great
importance of the Anna Regina
experiment, and if without any de-
lay the Corentyne Coast and other
suitable areas could also be made
ready with drainage and irrigation,
I should then feel that the right
time had come to open up the
direct steamer service with India.

(4) Obviously the steamer service
is the crux of the whole matter.
It appears unlikely that the Cana-
dian National Steamship Company
will undertake the new venture.
It is just possible that the Scindia
Steamship Navigation Company
(which is run by Indian capital)
might do so. This Company is
operated in connexion with the P.
and O. combine, under Lord Inch-
cape. At the same time I can see
practically that it might be easier
to get the Nourse Line, which is al-
ready running to Trinidad, to make
the experiment. The success of
the experiment should depend on
the freight itself, the passenger
service should simply be an unkind
inducement. If the importance of
such an undertaking were at all
realised, I feel confident that mer-
cantile enterprise would not be
wanting.

DIRECT STEAMER SERVICE.

It will be seen that I do not anti-
cipate all these necessary prelimi-
naries being settled at an early
date. But personally I am strong-
ly of opinion that it would be un-
wise to make the experiment too
soon. Probably the year 1931 would
be the earliest date. By that time,
those permanent residents in De-
merara who desire to take up Land
Settlement in the Colony will have
been given their own opportunity.
Furthermore, the rice industry will
have been put on a far more secure
and profitable basis. Any compe-
tition in rice from India that might
come through this new steamer
(Continued on page 11.)

DRESS REFORM AND SEX APPEAL.

(By S. M. RAHMAN.)

Not long ago the great dramat-
ist, G. B. S., rather dramatically
declared, that dramatists and pros-
titutes are the only experts on sex-
appeal, and, therefore, the only
competent persons to express an
opinion on the delicate problem of
dress. Had not the pronounce-
ment emanated from the vener-
able father of the present-day
stage, it would have only evoked
a peal of Shavian laughter.

THE SUPREME IMPULSE.

It cannot be gainsaid that femi-
nine fashions have undergone so
many transformations—from the
trailing skirt of the Victorian pe-
riod to the era of one-piece bath-
ing costume, which is threatening
to disappear, at the waist-line in a
jewelled girdle—mainly to enhance
the sex-appeal, by making women
more beautiful. The "scoop-plate
ear-ring" or the tiny little watch
on the garter of a Parisienne flap-
per are nothing but the supposed
aids to beauty, which feminine
fancy has, for the time being, con-
ceived. The supreme impulse has
been to attract, to allure, an im-
pulse as natural as any other in-
stinct, that humanity is endowed
with. If the modern girl attempts
to add to her charms, she is dis-
charging her legitimate function,
for which her kind was created.

"RETURN TO BARBARISM."
But, the question is whether the
present craze for nudity or half-

nakedness, which the "sun-bath-
ers" of Bavaria or the Austrian
nudists, who go about stark naked,
are so vehemently practising, is
really a cult of beauty, as it is
supposed to be. It does not re-
quire much thought to discover the
fact that beauty virtually means
mystery. Take away the element
of mystery from beauty and beau-
ty loses all its allurements and de-
generates into banality. The
"curves and contours," on which
some of the fashion fanatics wax
eloquent lose all their charm, the
moment the spell of mystery is dis-
sipated. That is the truth that
the primitive man was forced to
recognize in the dim distant past,
otherwise humanity would have
still been going about in fig-leaf.
If looked at from the right per-
spective, it would appear that the
advocates of the so-called state of
nature are not only stopping all
progress, by reverting to a stage,
which humanity has long ago
outgrown, but also robbing life of
the true joy of beauty. If the
state of nature is to be the guiding
principle in dress reform, why
should not the other institutions of
civilization be reformed out of
existence, and the slogan of "back
to barbarism" raised in all the de-
partments of human activity?

As for comfort, there are dress-
es, which afford the fullest freedom
of movement, besides protecting
the body from the vagaries of weath-
er. From the point of view of
convenience, there is absolutely
no difference between a "glad-
neck" shirt and a "dhoti" or py-
jamas and nudity. The civilized
man has done many foolish things
in the past, but this latest stunt
of the nudists is the culmination
of all his senseless achievements,
with which his chequered history
is full.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Fervent Appeal.

On Armistice Day, President
Hoover made a significant speech
before the American Legion which
will go a long way towards dis-
pelling doubts in Europe in regard
to the sincerity of America's inten-
tions with reference to progressive
all-round disarmament. In France
and Italy such doubts do exist and
they are sure to be voiced at the
Five Power Conference to be held
in London in January next. But
President Hoover's fervent appeal
should help in at least minimising
these doubts. He remarked "We
will reduce our naval strength pro-
portionately to any other. It only
remains for others to say how low
they will go; it cannot be too low
for us." This admirable sentiment
coupled with Mr. Hoover's declara-
tion that he favoured American
support to the World Court,
although "under proper reserva-
tions," should be very welcome to
the MacDonald Government, the
joint conveners with the American
Government of the January Con-
ference.

Thorny Problem.

President Hoover's reference in
his speech to the thorny problem
of "freedom of seas," the "age-
long controversy" about the rights
of private citizens to trade in war-
time has caused considerable
comment in the British Press. He
made the concrete suggestion that
all foodships should be placed on
the same footing as hospitalships
in war-time. That foodships
should be made free of any inter-
ference in times of war is a sug-
gestion quite in harmony with the
desire to eliminate the horrors of
war, particularly in such a manner
that non-combatants should not
suffer. Exclusion of foodships
from the "right of search" will
certainly be, as President Hoover
says, "a wide departure from ac-
cepted ideas" in regard to the
rights of belligerents; but the man-
ner in which influential British
journals have received the sugges-
tion is a hopeful augury for its
friendly reception by the Big Navy
group in Britain which has always
insisted on "right of search" of
neutral vessels in war-time.

The Municipal Budget.

The discussion in the Standing
Committee of the Corporation on the
Budget estimates for the year
1930-31 showed that the Committee
fully realised the unsound position
of the Corporation's finances but
was not very fruitful in construc-
tive suggestions for improving the
position. Mr. V. N. Chandavar-
kar, the Chairman of the Commit-
tee, reviewed the main features of
the Budget very critically and
observed with regard to the recur-
ring deficits that the trouble was
really due to the failure of the
development schemes but that, if
trade revived as was indicated by
the revenue from town duties and
if the Labour situation was nor-
mal, the deficits would disappear
in the near future. The hope will
be shared by many but it is desir-
able for the Corporation to provide
against probable contingencies,
especially in view of its undertak-
ing fresh responsibilities in the
near future, such as the drainage
scheme in the northern parts of
the City.

"Rank Nonsense."

While the financial position un-
doubtedly calls for stringent econ-
omy, it is idle to talk of com-
pulsory education as a white ele-
phant. "It is rank nonsense" said
Mr. Marzaban, "to talk of educat-
ing every citizen." Enlightened
citizens will certainly wonder what
is really nonsense. Mr. Marzaban
has exhibited a poor sense of civic
responsibility. Poor also is the
value of a self-governing body
which does not attempt to educate
its electorate.

Collecting Damages.

"Angus, they tell me you and
brother Donald were in a railway
accident. Did you collect any
damages?"

"We did. But never a shilling
wud we have, had I no thocht to
kick Donald in the face."

What the People Say

RATIONALISM IN INDIA.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir.—Those of your readers who are in sympathy with the rationalistic articles which have, so far, appeared in the columns of the "Chronicle", will be interested to learn that they have already done some good. This I judge by the impotent rage with which certain sections of the ultra-orthodox here view the honest and courageous efforts of your estimable journal to popularize rationalistic views which so many in this country are so badly in need of. As a matter of fact, a communal week, born recently under the shadow of a bottle of Rum, seems very angry with the articles which I have contributed to this paper. (Particularly with that which appeared as "Roman Catholics and Marriage".)

A certain number of medieval zealots, who consider themselves to be "plus Catholiques que le Pape lui-même", have recently taken to writing for this weekly. They cannot, of course, refute rationalistic arguments; this is altogether beyond their competence. But they are angry with me for writing some of them. Their childish faith must not be disturbed, they are so afraid of criticism.

Their anger has taken the shape of personal attacks on my humble self. A perfect "argumentum ad hominem" with coarse witticism and village slang which, probably, they mistake for "Jeux d'esprit". I should not have known of the existence of this little "chiffon" (as such things are called in my country), if its amiable editor did not post to my address a number in which he has made the attack on me. This, I understand, has been circulated free to a good number of persons in Bombay, Bandra and Thana. Your readers may imagine the conceit of this little nonsense when, already, it funnily declares that the "Chronicle" can publish rationalistic articles, but it will never do so! Fancy people, who have not the slightest idea of what rationalism is and what it stands for,

speaking like this. This is exactly what one would expect from backward villagers who do not know anything in the world except their own ancient village customs. But I have been talking already too much about this weekly. It is hardly worth notice. It is only a puny infant apparently ill from birth. It has been screaming the moment it saw light which is not a favourable symptom. This certainly indicates cerebral trouble. I am afraid that with such a complaint it will die of convulsions during the teething time. I should be sorry to utter the usual Catholic prayer (rationalist though I am) over its little corpse, and that is R. I. P.—Yours, etc.,

C. L. D'AVOINE.

Buccilla, Nov. 12.

PIR KARAMSHAW.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir.—On several occasions I have read in your papers comment over Col. Lawrence, alias Aircraftman Shaw, and I take this opportunity of mentioning a few facts over the name of Pir Karamshaw along with the said Colonel.

Having seen Col. Lawrence in Persia and Mesopotamia my enthusiasm arose as to how far these rumours were true I called six times on Pir Karamshaw during these last three weeks and all these times I found that this saintly personality has no connection with the British's deputy. Pir Karamshaw is a direct descendant of a well-known and highly reputed Syed family and he is a staunch follower of Mahomed—He is under 30, whereas this well-talked Colonel is over 40 years of age. His mother tongue, being Arabic, he (Pir) neither knows English nor can he fluently speak in Urdu and Hindustani.

To certain extent these rumours have undermined the reputation which Pir Karamshaw and his forefathers have built during the past so many years, and under the circumstances, Sir, in my opinion, these baseless rumours must be strongly suppressed through your widely read paper.

For your knowledge I am sending

you my name and address and should any of your readers think corresponding with the writer, I give you the authority to disclose the same.
Thanking you.—Yours, etc.
B. NUSSERWANJIL.

"FINANCIAL MORASS."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir.—In your leaderette of date headed "Financial Morass" you quote from the dissenting minute to the Report of the Royal Currency Commission written by Sir Purshottamdas the following remarks, viz.—

"Until adjustment work complete agriculture threatened to become unattractive and less remunerative than it was at the time and industries would have to undergo a painful process of adjustment unnatural, unwarranted and avoidable."

This is on 18d. ratio and an argument in favour of 1-4 ratio and in support of it you cite the instance of the ruling rate of Bengal cotton quoting it at Rs. 222 per candy. The Bengal cotton to-day stands at Rs. 215, viz. 7 less than what you have given. The other factor stand exactly as you have depicted, but the important question that arises is: Has not the adjustment styled as unnatural, unwarranted and avoidable still remained or have any steps being taken to remedy the evil leaving aside the question whether the ratio is 18d. or 16d. per rupee? Who is responsible for making cotton go even below the pre-war price? You are right when you say that the present price realised for the agriculturists will not cover the expenses of production which has comparatively increased than it was during the pre-war days, but the question is: "Is it only the ratio question that is responsible for this state of affairs?"

Yourself and papers have stated that Sir Purshottamdas has given his benediction to a viceregal pronouncement as a commercial magnate and has condemned the bargaining by other leaders, but has it never been in the hands of either Sir Purshottamdas or his colleagues of the East India Cotton Association to bring about an improvement in this state of affairs leaving aside the question

of ratio? Is it not due to the mode of business established by them, which is responsible for the bankrupt condition of the agriculturists and do they not add to it by allowing the foreigners to exploit one of the most important agricultural products and allow it to remain at 60 rupees parity with the American market? Will they show if they have taken any steps in this direction?

In the circular of Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co., Members of the East India Cotton Association and Agents of Messrs. M. and B. Stern of Liverpool, dated the 6th instant, they write as follows:—

"Forward market opened easier following American advices, heavy selling by Japanese Hguses was offset by Bazar short covering Japanese Houses are reported to be holding about 1-12 lakhs bales short sales in Broach cotton."

My information is that their short sales on the day in question were nearly double of what has been stated by Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co., and further short sales were affected. Will you please enquire against what was this hedge? Has not this state of affairs in cotton been brought about by the gamble that the foreigners are allowed to do in the name of the so-called hedge which is more responsible for the depredation of the market than the so-called flogging the dead horse of the ratio question over which we hear in and out of session.

Would not your readers find the following figures of the issue of delivery orders interesting against the gamble of lacks of bales carried on in the course of each day? I give below the number of delivery orders issued under the said contract for the last 6 years for different Valdas:—

Year.	Jan.	Mar.	May.	July.
1922-23	27	39	83	112
1923-24	51	76	88	35
1924-25	33	76	40	13
1925-26	103	3	84	21
1926-27	164	3	52	11
1927-28	101	41	47	19

Each of the delivery order is for 100 bales. Are not these figures eloquent by themselves compared with the Bengal crop? If I were to give you the figures of either Broach, Omra or other kind of cotton you will probably find a still worse state of affairs.

Will the cotton magnates enlighten if this hedge contract has nothing to do with the chaotic state of cotton?—Yours, etc.,
W. T. HALAL.

Nov. 11.

Disastrous Effect of 16 Ratio.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber issued the following 'communiqué' on November 9, in which they state:—

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have to-day despatched the following telegram to the Government of India, in the Finance Department in connection with the Government's financial policy as reflected in the recent contraction of currency and the raising of the Bank Rate:—

"The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber feel that the contraction of rupees three crores last week by the Government and the simultaneous raising of the Bank Rate to seven per cent are unmistakable proofs of the non-adjustment of the 16 ratio and bring out beyond dispute the futile efforts of Government to support the higher ratio. Government cannot be unaware that the country at this time is just entering on the busy season of the year and that the contraction of the volume of currency at this moment cannot but affect most injuriously the trade of the country and through it the industry. The Committee feel that more than two and a half years have elapsed since this ratio was put on the Statute and the fact that it still requires so much manipulation and management and further that despite the support Government have given during the last four months, the exchange has not been able to rise above 1-5-7/8 are all proof of the unjustified straits to which the country is being put for the sole purpose of maintaining the ill-fated ratio. That with a cash balance of about Rs. 30 crores in the Imperial Bank and with call money freely available in Bombay and Calcutta round about 2 per cent and with a further decrease in trade demand to the extent of Rs. 2-12 crores for the week, the Imperial Bank should have been compelled to raise their Bank rate from six to seven per cent, all bespeak the necessity of Government reviewing the whole position now with the help of a selected number of people interested in the banking, the commerce and the industry of the country from all over India. Only such a review by responsible and representative people can arrest the increasing want of confidence which is growing in commercial circles in the policy of Government. The Committee feel that, unless any such method is adopted to put before the public the collective views of the Finance

EUROPEAN MOTOR-CYCLISTS ON WORLD TOUR.

First To Cross Damascus-Baghdad Desert.

On March 31st last, M. Emanuel Kolotsky, a Latvian, and M. Masluk, a Frenchman, set out from Riga (Latvia) under the auspices of the Latvian Motor-cycle Club on an A. J. S. motor-cycle to encircle the world. On Tuesday (12th inst.) they arrived in Bombay, having travelled by land the whole of the way and covering about 15,000 kilometers and traversing 16 countries altogether. They take turns in driving and riding pillion.

They have traversed Europe, Turkey, the Syrian Desert, and claim to be the first motor cyclists who have traversed the desert from Damascus to Baghdad. The desert which is 670 miles long was covered in three days and a half. From Basra they traversed Persia, thence to Baluchistan, went from Quetta to Delhi and finally on to Bombay. They are proceeding to Madras and to Ceylon, after which they will take ship to Australia. They intend to cross that continent "across the middle," a task which it is considered impossible.

While in Persia they were spectators of a public execution when seven revolutionists and two brigands were hanged in a public square. They have a book, which contains the autographs of many well-known celebrities including those of Primo de Rivera, the Spanish Dictator, the Presidents of Portugal, Mexico, and Bolivia, and Col. Lindberg. They speak very highly of their machine, which so far has not given them the least trouble.

DIFFICULTIES OF 'NEGOTIATING' DESERT.

These enterprising Europeans have undergone innumerable hardships in their itinerary, round the world, so far. An idea of the herculean task they set themselves

to, in crossing the desert between Damascus and Baghdad, will be gained when it is realised that two weeks before their venture in crossing it, a party of adventurers driving in seven motor cars set out to cross it, out of which five only successfully crossed it, and there was no trace of the remaining two, for a fortnight. An aeroplane flying over the desert chanced to find the two stranded motor cars, one of which was without its occupants who had probably left it in fruitless search for food and water. In the other car were found two occupants, one driver and the other a passenger, both dead.

Permit is not granted to cross the desert unless and until a party occupying about half a dozen powerful cars goes one at a time. These tourists had got a special permission from the French Government to cross it. Driving for 36 hours together at a stretch is necessary in order to 'do' the desert as soon as necessary. Even a little dozing on the part of the driver would tend to make the car take a zigzag course. The party then may find themselves lost irretrievably in the trackless desert.

OBJECT OF TOUR.

These tourists are journalists and are on the staff of the "Jav-nacas Inas" of Riga, a daily paper (publishing two editions daily). Their object, according to their statement, is to publish an illustrated book after they reach "home" in a year's time.

It may be added that M. Kolotsky went round the world on a push-bike, covering 53 countries in 3 years and 2 months (1925-28). He was the first man to cross the desert "Chako" between Brazil and Bolivia.

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Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by an accident to any licensed power driven public conveyance in which the Subscriber is being conveyed as a fare paying or pass bearing passenger.

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Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

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- Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.
- Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.
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Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the holder be permanently and partially disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are the essence of the contract, namely, that:

- Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.
- Such holder shall, prior to the accident, have signed his or her name in ink or pencil in the space provided.
- Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.
- Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
- This insurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.
- This insurance is limited to one coupon associated with this newspaper for any one holder and holds good only during the period of this issue to the time of the next corresponding issue.
- Such holder shall at the time of the accident have the signed coupon on his or her person.

Signature of Holder.....
Available from 6 a. m. Nov. 14th to 6 a. m. Nov. 15th 1929.

A Subscriber who has paid his subscription in advance for THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE to an authorised Newsagent or to the Publishers will, on forwarding the subscription receipt bearing subscriber's signature to The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., be provided with a certificate exempting him or her between the time of the issue of the certificate and the expiration of the period to which the subscription applies from the necessity of signing coupons or carrying the current copy of THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

WANTED—ANTI-PRIEST CRAFT ASSOCIATION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am very grateful to you for opening to me your hospitable columns. In my last I had expressed a desire to deal in my next with the question of the "Mookta" ceremony. I do not lay pretensions to being an Avesta scholar or a scholar at all, but I am endowed with common sense and a clear perception of what is right and wrong, and the courage of my opinion. Unfortunately, a large number of my clergy as well as the laity, having a large fund of these qualities in them, still persist in indulging in bigoted ideas and notions; and it is against this cursed bigotry that I would advocate a crusade—I desire it to be distinctly understood that I have a very great respect and reverence for the clergy in spite of all their shortcomings and drawbacks in regard to their religious ideas and notions, not in harmony with the tenets of the religion as preached by that great sage and reformer. At the outset I would ask both the clergy and the laity to unfold to me the special benefits that result from the observance of the "Mookta" ceremony, which costs the community thousands and thousands of rupees for a festival lasting ten days. Prayers are said and ceremonies performed with the avowed object of invoking the aid and munificence of the Creator and asking for His blessings to be poured on mankind. Does the "Mookta" ceremony form part of the religious tenets preached by the great sage in any of his writings, and does it constitute a prayer, in its real sense, as would benefit a Zoroastrian? Are not the clergy responsible for allowing this criminal waste of money and thus countenancing the celebration of a ceremony as if it was divinely inspired? Does the burning of the incense and large quantities of sandalwood propitiate God Almighty? I would admit, for arguments sake, that the laity are more to be blamed than the clergy in this respect, but have the clergy ever raised a finger to warn the laity against the indulgence in this ceremony, or exercised their right, as spiritual heads, to dominate the laity into the discontinuance of such frivolities? Have the clergy, in private, or on platform, or at the Jashan ceremonies, which take place five days, ever preached a sermon denouncing the ceremonies as unnecessary and dispensable, and exhorting the laity to desist from a practice which is more adapted to idol worship? It has been said that "Mookta" ceremony is a seasonal festival, and is, therefore, necessary; but we have four or five seasonal festivals during the year, called the "Gambahars". If would not be idle to enquire why the other seasonal festivals are not marked with that lavish expenditure, and burning of tons and tons of sandalwood and other magnificence with which the "Mookta" ceremony is ushered in. But what does all this ultimately bring in its train? The clergy are paid the fabulous sum of Rs. 250 or so for each table of "Mookta", the like of which one can count by thousands all over India where the Parsees reside. Mr. Editor, it is now time the cat was out of the bag.—From my infancy and when learning the rudimentary lessons in Avesta, preparatory to my "Navjot", it was impressed on me, as it has been on others, that the "Mookta" ceremony was a most solemn occasion. It was during this period only that the Asho-Farohurs (departed relatives), we were taught, came on a visit to this material world. This notion has been deeply impressed on our women folk; who, in their blind faith in the utterances of the clergy, vie with each other, in offering a fitting reception to their Asho-Farohurs, regardless of the lavish expenditure it entails. They have been taught to believe that the entrance of the Asho-Farohurs into this material world, and their stay here for ten days, must necessarily receive special prayers by the clergy; to which, the burning of the sandalwood by tons and tons, profusion of rich and luscious fruits, and the preparations of costly viands was a necessary adjunct. What is the moral to be derived from this criminal waste of money?—That the laity blindly believed that the reception of their Asho-Farohurs, who are denied all the luxuries in the kingdom of God, was religiously enjoined, and the ceremony can only be made dispensable as a special front and disappointment to the dead. It is this awe that unfortunately has preyed on their minds. My co-religionists must understand that they stand today in the forefront of Indian civilization, and profess themselves to be enlightened and educated. They boast of the purity and excellence of their religion—not an undeserved boast—but do their bigoted notions and beliefs, they so blindly follow, operate towards upholding the purity and excellence of their religion? Does not rationalism point out to them that the religion, whose doctrines and principles are so sublime and pure, should have been so ruthlessly disfigured by supicious additions or

which the Avesta of to-day is an unimpaired testimony? Is not there a limit to every thing, and could not bigotry give place to innovations and reforms, and the religion purged out of all the impurities that have circulated through its very fibre and core? Do not the Parsees think that to continue to be blindfolded in these progressive days is a blot on their education and refinement? What a strange co-incidence that the "Mookta" ceremony of the Parsees and the Sarads of the Hindoos five days is a blot on their education—History tells us that long after that great sage and reformer had passed away, there was once an Indo-Iranian Period when the Aryans of India and the Iranians of Persia lived together as brethren in Central Asia. In those days the Veda and the Avesta shared in common in ceremonies and mythologies. The Rig Veda of the Hindoos which enunciates the invocation of different deities (identical with the Paresta ceremony among the Parsees) and chantings at the sacrifices, is called Mantra by the Hindoos, to which we give the name of Mantra in our ceremonies again. The Soma ceremony of the Hindoos is identical with Haoma of ours. In the like manner the Stoma and the Vaja ceremonies of the Hindoos are identical with that of Stoma and Baj ceremonies of the Parsees. In fact there is a close analogy in the ceremonies of the two religions, which include the Uthama, the Chaharam and the other death ceremonies of the Parsees. In the Uthama, the Namrahana (remembrance of the dead) is identical with the Angartam Martram of the Hindoos. All this would go to corroborate that after the flight of the Parsees from Persia they had necessarily to intermingle with the Hindoos and adopt some of their customs and manners. This naturally brought in its train a change, also, in religious ceremonies; of which the "Mookta" ceremony is a typical instance and the marriage ceremony not the less so. Priesthood class was the dominating power in those days, and it is no wonder, we see to-day, a long list of additions entirely foreign to our original Avesta, which are not the production of that great sage. The long residence in India, the close contact with the Hindoos, adopting their manners, customs, and their dress, etc., naturally gave a fresh impetus to the desire by the Parsees to adopt some of the Hindoo religious customs also as a part and parcel of their own religion; with that bigoted conviction, to-day, in them, that what has been good for their forefathers, is also good for them; but we must remember that the Parsees, during the long flowing trousers, with the country shoes (Joras) with which our forefathers were once clad, and the manner in which they squatted on the ground for their morning, noon and evening meals, with a glass of Mowra liquor or toddy, was held good by them—Why has all that given way to the English hat, frock coat, and English shoes, necktie and collar, with magnificent drawing and dining rooms, and the addition of costly wines and spirits?—Why has a similar change in the mode of dress in our women taken place, and why has not bigotry intervened to put a stop to all this, because what was good for our forefathers must only be good for us—Is not a Parsee Martin Luther yet born? Yours, etc.,

AN ORTHODOX PARSEE.
Mhow.

THE NON-BRAHMIN PARTY.

Mr. Jadhav's Statement.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On the 13th of October Mr. Keshavnagar Jadhav wrote to me a letter (which he afterwards sent to "Dran Prakash" and other papers) in which he took objection to the decision of the Bombay Non-Brahmin Council Party to send a deputation to England. He further stated that he had heard from a reliable source that Mr. Jadhav was going to be sent to England to give evidence on behalf of the Party. He further takes objection to Mr. Jadhav as being not sufficiently educated. This was received on the 14th and the same day I wrote to him that it would be better if he saw me personally when matters could be fully explained. On the 20th Mr. Keshavnagar Jadhav again wrote to me that he wanted a reply in writing or else he would have to publish his first letter to me. This was received on the 21st and a reply was sent the same day in which I pointed out to him again that a personal interview would be better and that it would be advisable to go to the Press if the personal explanation was not found satisfactory. Mr. Keshavnagar Jadhav's letter of the 13th to me was published in the "Dran Prakash" of the 22nd. So the copy must have been sent to the Press before my letter of

the 21st was received by Mr. Keshavnagar.

On the 21st Mr. Baburao Jadhav came to me to fix the date of the meeting of the Executive Committee. Mr. Jadhav was also there. It was settled that the meeting should be called at Bombay on the 10th of November. I had accepted an engagement that day in Bombay to preside at the address to be given by the Dock Labourers to Mr. Gopalji Ghule, J.P. Mr. Baburao Jadhav was told of it.

But without consulting me and without taking my permission Mr. Baburao Jadhav as General Secretary issued a printed invitation calling the meeting of the Non-Brahmin Party Executive Committee at his house in Poona on the 6th of November. This reached me through post on the 27th of October.

I had, therefore, to write to him a letter the same day. I reminded him of the circumstances in which it was decided to call the meeting in Bombay and that he had no authority to change the place of the meeting. I then requested him to cancel the meeting of the 10th and to see me to decide when and where it should be held.

Meanwhile letters were being published in the Vernacular and English papers. Most of them were criticising on the misunderstanding that a deputation consisting of Messrs. Jadhav and Gajre was sent.

On the other hand, tried to explain that no deputation in fact was sent, that Messrs. Jadhav and Gajre were going to England on their own account, that as members of the Non-Brahmin Party they had every right to carry on propaganda there and that they were asked to do the same and nothing else. I also pointed out that the time of sending a deputation had not arrived and that it was the Executive Committee which alone could send one.

When I found that some did not actually understand the difference between propaganda and evidence given by a deputation, and that others were bent upon spreading the misunderstanding, I had no course left but to cancel the meeting and inform every member of the Executive Committee.

Support to the change of venue without the authority of the President is now sought in the decision of the Executive Committee which met in August last. It was then intended to call a meeting in Poona in October when the Council was in session. But there was no necessity to call one at the time. This does not mean that the meeting must be called in Poona and nowhere else. As a matter of fact out of the 37 members only 9 will be convened by a meeting in Poona while the remaining 28 will prefer Bombay.

A so-called meeting was held and has passed resolutions. Only 19 members were present out of the total 37. All were informed some days before the date that the meeting was cancelled. Under such circumstances the meeting of the 10th is not validly held and the resolutions passed are inoperative.—Yours, etc.,

B. V. JADHAV,
President,
Non-Brahmin Party,
Poona, Nov. 12.

AN APPEAL.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—If there be a platform where all can profess to be Progressors without the least schooling or home lessons, it is today the Nation Uplift Platform. All walks of life, discipline counts at the top; on this platform, it settles at the bottom. All where love is secured by kisses, here it is sought by kicks. To-morrow's threatened Satyagraha, if started, is expected to bring once for all God's blessings over our heads and to establish human equality in body, mind and soul! No doubt, in the doors of the Bombay temples will have to remain closed, as the Poona Parvati temple doors have remained these days. God shall have to keep untouchables to all alike. Disunion and disorganization exist, I am informed, among the leaders of the so-called untouchables as keenly as among those of the so-called touchables, and one is at a loss to know how to collect the mercury pills, when once the thermometer is broken. To whom can one appeal for Peace when all compete towards its breach? The sequence of Satyagraha is going to be Satyagraha itself! Let us, therefore, bring no occasion for the Bombay police to preserve our peace and in the bargain for losing their own.—Yours, etc.,

SHANTARAM NARAYAN
DHABHOLKAR.
Bombay, Nov. 13.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL WORKMEN'S UNION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Within the last 10 days, 75 men from the Municipal Roads Department have been dismissed and that a further 125 are to be dismissed is our information. Many of the men dismissed have put in 5 to 15 years of service and still the Municipal Corporation ranks them as temporary. No notice has been given but it has been a summary dismissal, the reason given being that there is no grant left to pay them. It has been admitted by the Executive Engineer that there is plenty of work to do but since he has no money he cannot employ them.

We are informed that the grant for the employment of men has been curtailed on account of the high cost of material employed to cover the asphalt roads. We stand open to correction on this point. During the rains they are not provided with even a kamali to protect them. They are paid wages on about the 20th of every month. There is actual slave-driving by some overseers, and men of the Union are specially treated badly. The men dismissed are from the A. E. F. & G. Wards and all are Union men. In B. C. & D. there are no Union men and none have been dismissed. This is pure victimisation. The Executive Engineer states that his overseers do not know that the dismissed are Union men, we choose to differ from him. Now in a public body like the Corporation consisting of 108 members, the employees expect some security of tenure, even if they be the lowest paid. It is a shame to call a man a temporary employee when he has been in service for 10 years, and then dismiss him without even a month's notice. Is this justice? Labour is not illiterate to-day. It well understands the game the bourgeois, capitalists play against him. It reflects and ponders and deep resentment burns in his heart. The treatment meted out to these men by the Corporation is scandalous. We appeal to the Corporation to help the poor and distressed men.—Yours, etc.,

F. J. GINWALA,
J. N. CHOKSY,
Vice-Presidents,
Bombay Municipal Workmen's Union.

CARMEN PLAYS TO A FULL HOUSE.
Signorita Diotti Scores Signal Triumph.

The performance of Carmen further enhanced the reputation of the Italian Opera company last night. It was pleasing to see the stalls and the rest of the house well filled. Bizet's great work is generally considered the perfect opera and the story itself so intensely interesting that the listener's attention is held from the onset. Sig. Carpi's operatic players worked valiantly to make the play a great success. Signorita Alcega Diotti as expected, took the little role, portraying this difficult character to perfection. She had the superb intelligence and the graceful gesture that sets a diva apart from the rest of the world. Her singing was glorious, full of passion and lacking nothing of the Andalusian air. Sig. Casarosa sang the famous Tovarich song, one of the greatest songs of the age, and gave it the full melody of his excellent voice. The small Corps-de-ballet in their picturesque costumes executed several pleasing diversions and were deservedly encored. Signorita Henkina, already established as a firm favourite with local opera fans, again gave a delightful portrayal as Micaela.

Don Jose is an awkward part to act and Sig. Giovanni played it with clever understanding though his singing lacked in "vivere". He warmed up towards the end and in the climax really displayed that he can rise to dramatic heights. The orchestra played the accompaniments and dance music with grace and judgment under the able direction of Sig. Cecarilli.

MAHATMA'S U. P. TOUR.

Gift Of Rs. 8000 So Far.

BENARES, Nov. 13.

Mahatma Gandhi's tour of the United Provinces is still in progress. He has visited Muzaffar, Brindaban, Kasganj and Hathras and has received about Rs. 8,000 in all.—A. P.

BENARES UNIVERSITY.

BENARES, Nov. 13.

Sir P. C. Ray, Mr. Hishambhar Nath, Srivastav and Mr. Sachidanand Sinha are among persons who have been declared members of the Court of Benares University.—A. P.

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S STATEMENT.

British Press Comments.

RUGBY, Nov. 12.

Much attention is devoted here to the notable Armistice Day speech delivered by President Hoover, outlining the procedure which America is prepared to follow for the maintenance and organisation of world peace and suggesting for the consideration, not exclusively, but primarily of the British and American peoples, a proposal "that food ships should be made free of any interference in times of war". President Hoover explained that he did not offer this suggestion as "a Governmental proposition" and especially it was not one for consideration at the forthcoming Naval Conference, which had been summoned for a definite and limited purpose. He put it forward as one to be taken out "on the anvil of debate" among civilised peoples, and as one which cut through the complexities of such a subject as maritime contraband.

"NOT QUITE SIMPLE."

The "Daily Telegraph" says: "If the proposal is less simple than it sounds that does not mean necessarily that it is impracticable. It is not quite simple, for example, because there are commodities classifiable as important foods—fats are an outstanding instance—which are important also in the manufacture of munitions. Grain and other food stuffs may be used for making industrial alcohol. Another possibility of objection arises if we consider the case of two combatants one depending mainly on seaborne food and the other depending mainly on overland imports of food, the cutting off of which it is not proposed to make illegal. Such considerations arise at the outset of the examination which as President Hoover is justified in hoping, will be given to what he admits to be a wide departure from accepted ideas."

ONLY PITIFUL DELUSIONS?

The "Daily News" is inclined to doubt whether all attempts "to humanise war" are anything but pitiful delusions. While President Hoover's suggestion demands serious attention the "Daily News" thinks that the same should be given to the proposal recently made by General Smuts, that in the exercise of international law, a clear distinction should be drawn between a "public" war waged as a police duty and a "private war," waged under the Kellogg Pact. This involves the interpretation of the freedom of the seas, which seems a more useful line of approach to the problem.

AS "TIMES" SEES IT.

The "Times" also calls attention to General Smuts recent analysis of the effects of trading rights in wartime, that would follow from the logical development of the Pact of Peace, and says that if private war is illegal then the private resorting to it is an outlaw. If he were treated as an outlaw, then the whole question of neutral rights would be revolutionised and the doctrine of freedom of the seas would cease to have any practical importance and should not be allowed to distract from the business in hand which is to make the Naval Conference a success. Such success would greatly simplify the solution of such problems.

IN BRITAIN'S INTERESTS.

"The Manchester Guardian" expresses the view that so far as Britain's own interests are concerned, she has two main objects, firstly, that she shall not be entangled in war, and secondly that if war comes, her population shall not be starved. It thinks that President Hoover's proposal will be a contribution to the achievement of the second no less than the first aim.—E. O. W.

CALCUTTA DERBY SWEEP FRAUD.

"Important Document" Recovered.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

What was described as a document of extreme importance was produced by the Burdola Police before the Chief Presidency Magistrate this morning and an application was made praying that it should be kept in the custody of the Court pending its despatch to Asansol, where a case of alleged cheating and conspiracy is pending in the Court of the Sub-Divisional Officer against Lachmi Narayan Singh J. N. Sen and Moti Singh.

This is in connection with a sum of Rs. 14 lakhs said to have been won on "Trigo" in the last Derby Sweep by Sher Singh of Asansol. The allegations are that Lachmi Singh who was employed under Lachmi Singh, a railway contractor of Asansol, obtained two tickets or their numbers for the Derby through the Central Bank of India's Asansol Branch, or for himself and the other for Sher Singh, who gave him the money for it. Lachmi Singh's

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"Bombay Chronicle."

MAHATMA IN ALLAHABAD.

Vigorous Effort To Present Purse.

WORKING COMMITTEE TO MEET ON SATURDAY?

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 12.

Earnest efforts are being made to collect subscriptions for the Allahabad Fund and it is expected that a very handsome amount would be available for presenting a purse to Mahatma Gandhi on behalf of Allahabad City which is not only the capital of the United Provinces, but is also supposed to be the provincial centre of the Congress activities. Numerous devoted workers are busy making collections in different institutions and from people of all races and nationality and of almost all shades of opinion. Some enthusiastic members of the Allahabad Municipal Board are reported to have suggested informally that the Board's employees might be requested to contribute at least a day's portion of their salary to the Gandhi Fund. The students of the Crosthwaite Girls' College have been asked, it is stated, by the College authorities to contribute at least Re. 1 each, to the fund and also to appear in Khaddar saris, when Mahatma Gandhi visits the college.

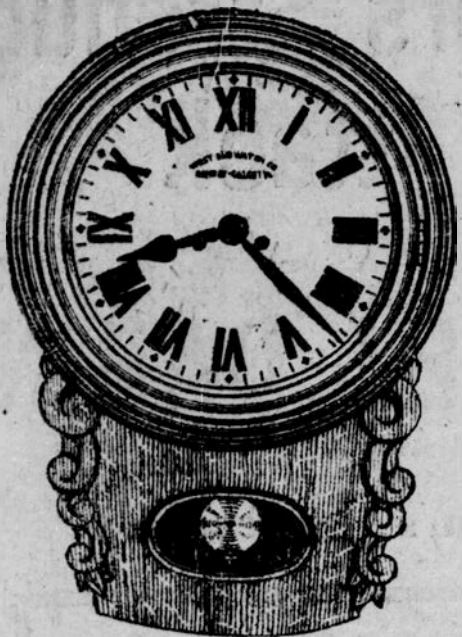
The students and staff of the Allahabad University are making collections among themselves and they hope to be able to collect a good amount. It is roughly estimated that Allahabad would be able to present to Mahatma Gandhi not less than Rs. 15,000. Many eminent citizens are contributing to the fund. Except on Monday, the 8th instant, which is the day of silence for Mahatma Gandhi, the would be spending a very busy time at Allahabad. After his arrival at Allahabad on the evening of November 15, he will stay with Pandit Motilal, Nerhu at the "Anand Bhavan".

During Mahatma Gandhi's stay at Allahabad, a meeting of the Working Committee All-India Congress Committee will also be held at the "Anand Bhavan", sometime about November 18 and the main subject that is proposed to be discussed at this meeting of the Working Committee is, it is understood, the Viceroy's Announcement.—Free Press.

Last Week Of "Broadway."

The Universal's all-talking super production "Broadway" which has had such a phenomenal success at the Excelsior Theatre is now running for the second and last week. As the film has already been booked for another centre its run will not be extended here any further.

The film which has cost over a million dollars is a realistic presentation of the night life of New York with all its brilliance and colour, and is packed with several popular songs hits and gorgeous scenes of attractive dances by a full chorus of revue girls. Beautiful music is provided by the famous Coconut Grove Orchestra. A special feature is the dazzling photographic effects of the yala-hal Paradise Night Club from various angles in the interior. The programme also include the Fox Movietone News.



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OLYMPIA SHOW.

Progress In Motor Industry.

OLYMPIA, Oct. 18.
(By Mail.)

In spite of several noticeable absentees, the annual motor exhibition organized by the Society of motor manufacturers and traders was truly international, as many as eight countries being represented by their manufacturers. The striking features of the show were the absence of any sensational development or display and solid advancement along the path of experience evidenced by a high degree of general excellence in all departments or exhibits, the accessories coming in for a larger share of the attention of the exhibitors than heretofore.

In the galleries a thousand gadgets stimulate the spending instincts of the visitors which they have to hold in peace until they will buy these comforting accessories from the regular places of business. Signalling devices, appliances for chassis lubrication and for cleaning the car, shimmy dampers, hydraulic jacks and strainers for air passing through the carburettor are among the makers of solid motor comfort.

Large strides are made in the coach-building craft. While the interiors of some of the cars strike the beholder with their magnificence and beauty, the greater achievement is the elegance and the large measure of comfort made available for the owner of the lower priced car. Enclosed-drive landaulets and limousines are more in evidence. The sportsman's saloon is a beautiful evolution from the sportsman's coupe. But the most interesting topic on coach-work is the conflicting verdicts of Paris and London coming in close succession, on the fabric saloon. While the Paris Show had predicted an early death for this type of body, Olympia has more than ever recognised its utility as a light, roomy and easily cleanable type of body. It is confidently expected that London will be an easy winner in this race for leadership in motor fashions.

Coming to cars proper, the growing tendency seems to be for higher power and a larger number of cylinders. While the bulk of the exhibits were sixes, eights were almost as numerous this year as the fours. There were, besides, 2 twos and 3 twelves. The ease of handling is receiving marked attention on the latest models. Two features which, to an extent, dispense with each other's utility are developed with equal zeal. They are flexibility and the increase in the number of gear ratios.

The pride of place, so far as public attention is concerned, was hotly contested by the Rolls Royce Phantom II and the Armstrong Siddeley 20 H.P. Enclosed Limousine equipped with self-changing gears. While dilettanti of design were wholeheartedly for the former, many a discriminating motorist voted solidly for the Armstrong Siddeley on account of its fine workmanship elegance of design and its gearing equipment which last year was regarded with cautious scepticism, but was now hailed after a year's successful trial as the greatest advancement in motor engineering since the invention of the self-starter. This new device is no longer regarded merely as a novelty or an aid to the unskilled driver, but as a feature of handling ease and safety which may be looked upon to contribute largely towards the solution of the menacing problem of increasing motor accidents.

The motor trade deserves the heartiest congratulations upon its phenomenal advancement during the last 35 years, the secret of which is a close study of the various requirements of the motoring public; and as long this remains its guiding principle, it will enjoy the distinction of being in the vanguard of achievement and progress.—Free Press.

SIR CHIMANLAL AND CONGRESS.

SOME REMINDERS.

The "Searchlight" of Patna writes:—
Sir Chimanlal Setalvad has declined to sign the leaders' statement in the company of such personages as Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Jayakar and Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, because, forsooth, they cannot stand the bargaining spirit displayed in that statement. We wonder if they need the assurance that no one, least of all the country, is any the worse for the ordinance of denial they have imposed on themselves. We feel sure they have intelligence enough to appreciate that their defection will amount to but a feather weight in the scale against the considered, weighty and authoritative statement by the leaders of all parties issued from Delhi. But of course they are welcome to revel in the grandeur of their own isolation. We suppose they would have the country go down on its knees in grateful appreciation of the honour of an invitation to a conference with His Majesty's Government, although there is nothing to show that even the

Labour Party, leave alone the others contemplate any such thing as a Dominion Constitution! This from Mr. Jayakar, a professed upholder of the late Lokmanya's traditions and an erstwhile non-co-operator.—Oh, my lord how have the mighty fallen. But curious is the whirling of time and curious still the swiftness of moderation masquerading under sturdy Nationalism! Truth will out, for you cannot fool all people for all time.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad has, however, excelled himself. He has pronounced the flat that the proposition in the leaders' statement that the Indian National Congress as the largest political institution should have predominant representation at the Round Table Conference, cannot be accepted by other parties! Verily, verily, a Daniel has come to judgment! Unfortunately for this Bombay knight, while he was yet labouring under the stress of his righteous indignation, the other parties through their leading lights had accepted that position and left him to stew in the juices of his wrath Sir Chimanlal has, under the soothing influence of the Labour Government's patronage, quickly recovered from the effect of the rebuff administered to him last year by Lord Birkenhead, who would not accept his solicitations to be taken note of. It is now a well-known story how last year Lord Birkenhead, then Secretary of State, had the vulgarity to be not even partially condescending even though the knight—he a friend of British rule and an ex-member of a provincial Government—had exhausted his heels by haunting the steps of the India Office. To such as he the Indian National Congress, where there is no place for him and his kind, can scarcely be to their taste. What is more, there are those who will not see a fact and accept the majesty of truth when it operates to their cost. Are we to take it that Sir Chimanlal seriously believes that the present change in outlook if any has been brought about by the few private communications he and his friends have addressed to the Labour Government? If that were a fact, the country should preserve their statues in gold. But there is a world of difference between the personal vanity of a man and the dignity of fact. They pronounced the boycott of the Simon Seven and then withdrew into their shells. While they made their piles, the Congressmen-day in and day out carried the remotest corners of the land; Lala Lajpat Rai gave his life and Pandit Jawaharlal had the honour of receiving Lathi blows in pursuance of the programme. Many a soldier of the Congress embraced the rigours of jail, carried his life in his hands and a yet fresh trial of courage and endurance looms ahead. But when this unweary activity of the Congress has prepared the field, Setalvads burst forth on the stage and vote themselves the spokesmen of the people. The Congress is a mere party and they the Leaders of India! Fortunately there are others who have not similarly made a bundle of their sense of decency and placed it in the keeping of their prejudice and petty mindedness! What is more, not even the Government are in any delusion as to who is who and what is what and make any secret of their knowledge that the Congress is the one force they have to reckon with.

INDIAN GRAND MILITARY STEEPLECHASE.

LUCKNOW, Nov. 12.

The Indian Grand Military Steeplechase, run over two miles and a half, resulted as follows:—
Capt. H. A. Wansborough Jones' Meteor, 102, ridden by owner, First; Capt. C. W. G. Scott's Lucifer, 113, ridden by owner, second; Lt.-Col. J. H. McCadden's Dugald Dalgetty, 130, ridden by Capt. Tudor, and Capt. T. Hudeen's Magog, 127, ridden by Mr. Wood, dead heated for the third place. 12 ran.

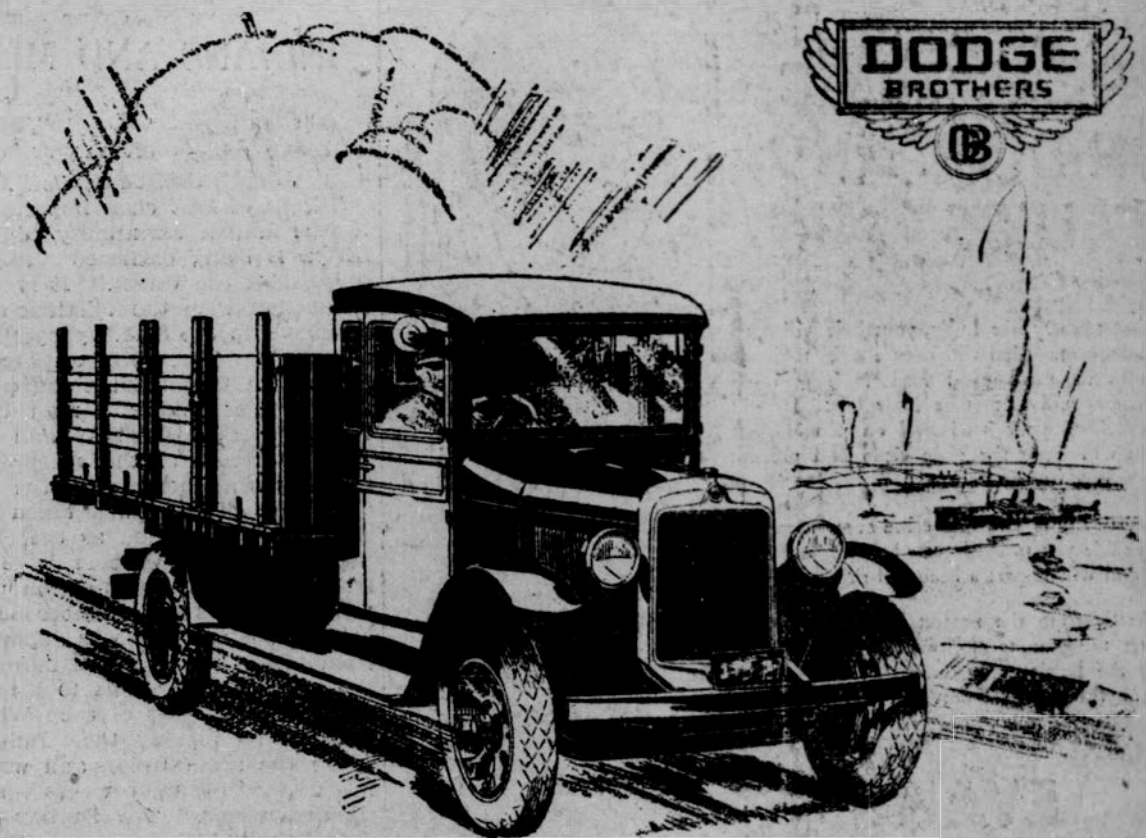
Won by three lengths, 2-1/2 lengths separated second and third. Winner's time was five minutes 9 3/5 seconds.—A. P.

BENARES TEMPERANCE COUNCIL.

BENARES, Nov. 13.

At the annual meeting of the Benares Temperance Council, a resolution requesting the U. P. Government to withdraw the Local Option Bill was passed. The resolution stated that the conditions laid down in the Bill were not practical and the Bill in its present form would serve no useful purpose.—A. P.

Madras, November 12.—At tonight's meeting of the Madras Corporation, Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, the outgoing President was re-elected as President of the Corporation against Dr. Natesa Mudaliar, by 31 votes against 17.—Free Press.



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ADDRESS TO MR. PAL.

RESOLUTION IN POONA CITY MUNICIPALITY.

At the meeting of the City Municipality this evening Mr. Popatlal Shah moved a resolution voting an address to Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, who is coming here on Thursday, without mentioning anything regarding the expenses as the requisite number of members was not present. A heated debate over the services of Mr. Pal ensued, resulting ultimately in the adjournment of consideration of the resolution until the expenses for the address are sanctioned. The meeting passed a resolution expressing its sorrow at the death of Mr. Narottam Morarjee and adjourned in his memory.—A. P.

U. S. PORT STOCKS AND PRESENT DEPRESSION.

Bombay, Nov. 13.
Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. in their report of the date state that market continues week under the influence of Wall Street. Southern delivery and consequent heavy port-stocks are cited as evidence of present depression but facts disprove this contention as on October 5th, stocks in all delivery points, including New York were 1,119,901 B's out of which certificated tenderable cotton was only 94,878 bales. This supports our Liverpool friends' view that later on interesting developments may be looked for due to the inadequacy of tenderable cotton in the delivery ports.



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SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER.

INDIANS AND MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS.

(From Our Special Correspondent).

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 21. A topic of first class importance to the Indian community of S. Africa is being discussed to-day throughout the Union. It is in connection with the admission of Indians into the S. A. Typographical Union as members on equal terms with those of the European race. The Union's annual conference met at Durban and decided in favour of the acceptance of Indians as members of the body. This decision was taken after great deliberation as the European printing workers were in fear of the keen competition of Indian printers who number nearly 300 in Natal. It was apparent from the start that this move of the Typo. Union was to safeguard the interests of the White workers by placing the Indians under the same Union and working under common wages and common terms. The Durban Indian Printers' Union gave a banquet in honour of Mr. H. W. Sampson, the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, and the honorary life president of the Union. On this occasion, Mr. Sampson delivered a thoughtful speech and referred to the momentous decision regarding the admittance of Indians into the Union and pointed out that this was not done as a special concession, but as a matter of principle. He proceeded further and said that the decision was in accordance with the Capetown Agreement and he was glad to say that the terms of the Agreement were being implemented by the signatories in a spirit of mutual good-will towards each other.

These views were applauded at the meeting, but they created practically a sensation in the country. The South African Party leaders made political capital of the affair in view of several by-elections this week, and demanded an explanation from the Government of its policy towards the Indians and its views on the Indian Agreement. Leader after leader showed the inconsistency of the Cabinet's views, one section applauding the colour bar and the other preaching equality of European and non-European races. They mention the fact that the Government is drafting regulations to enforce the Colour Bar Act while the views of the Minister in question represent the reverse outlook.

DIE-HARD'S ANGER.

The extreme section of the Nationalists is vying with each other in condemning the action of the Minister. It draws the analogy with the circumstances under which the preceding Minister of Posts, Mr. Madeley was sacked from the Cabinet by the Premier because he cared to negotiate with the Native Union in connection with the wages of the natives serving under the postal department. It expresses the opinion that Mr. Sampson, the present Minister, put his predecessor into background by actually applauding the decision of Typo. Union as "epoch making" and thus displaying the attitude which clashed with the general policy of the Government.

While the extreme nationalists demand the resignation of Mr. Sampson the responsible leaders of the country express in no uncertain terms their disapproval of the Minister's attitude.

The Rev. Dr. H. D. van Broekhuizen, the Chairman of the Nationalist Party in the Transvaal, says that Mr. Sampson ought to withdraw his words favouring the admission of Indians into the Typo. Union. The decision, he said, is not supported by the Indian Agreement which had for its main object the repatriation of Indians not born in this country.

Mr. P. G. W. Grobler, Minister of Lands, declared at a meeting that the opinion whether the decision was in accordance with the spirit of the Agreement concerned Mr. Sampson alone. Whether he was right or wrong would depend upon what he meant by the spirit of the Agreement. If Mr. Sampson thereby wished to convey that the agreement favoured free access and free intercourse as between European and Asiatic in the various walks of national life, he was completely mistaken.

Mr. A. S. van Hees, M.L.A. ex-Chairman of the Transvaal National party, expressed strongly against the attitude of Mr. Sampson and thought the matter might lead to a political crisis.

Another prominent nationalist member said that Mr. Sampson ought to resign his seat from the Cabinet as, from the Nationalist

standpoint, his offence was worse than Mr. Madeley's.

MISCHIEVOUS ATTITUDE.

But the most mischievous attack has come from "Ons Vaderland" the Nationalist Dutch Organ in the Transvaal, which has written two leading articles in one week to condemn the action of the Minister and contradict his views about the Agreement. It says that an explanation of the Minister's speech at Durban is absolutely necessary. The paper wants to know with what authority Mr. Sampson spoke, as it declares, not only the Nationalist Party, but the whole of the Union with the exception of a few Bolsheviks and a few Communists is in favour of removing Indians from South Africa. "The repatriation Agreement" says "Ons Vaderland" was the purposeful result of a fixed party policy—OUT OF THE UNION WITH THE ASIATICS! Its aim is to clear out Coolies from the Union." The paper quotes Mr. Sampson's reported words of approval when the resolution was passed, criticising the Minister's statement that "he regarded the admission of Indians in accordance with the spirit of the Agreement"—an agreement which was, "Ons Vaderland" notes, to repatriate them.

"What will be effect of Indian admissions to European trade union on the colour bar generally" was the question addressed to Mr. Jack Allen, the Chairman of the S. A. Labour Party, an organisation opposed to the one to which the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs belongs. Mr. Allen's answer was striking. He said: "If the colour bar were to be abolished it would mean that the time was not far distant when the wage-earner's daughter, employed as a typist, would have to sit beside the Bantu, male or female, in the close confines of an office."

This is in nutshell the mentality of the average European towards the Asiatics. Even if they allow the Asiatics in their Union they would do it to serve their own interests. Even then, they would, politically speaking, object most vehemently to the granting of any further rights to the Indians. Where public opinion favours self-aggrandisement for the Whites only, to expect a bright future of the Indian is futile. The colour prejudice is the principle by which certain Whites in this country swear, and as long as there remains a government in India which overlooks the prestige of its nationals and relies on the friendship of the countries that despise them there appears no chance of any immediate betterment of lot of the Indian overseas. The sooner the true import of the Agreement is realised in India the better for her and her countrymen overseas.

Ramkrishna Dispensary. At Holy Kailash.

Sree Ramkrishna Charitable Dispensary was established by Swami Anubhabanandjee of the R. K. Order in the month of Sept. 1929. It is situated on the way to Holy Kailash Mountain and Manassarovar and is the only healing home on the borders of U.P., Nepal, Bhot and Tibet. It is acting as a subsidiary Hospital as indoor patients are accommodated here because a Hospital can be seen in 4 days walk from this side of the Frontier. During the 4 years (September 1924 to December 1928) under review, 4,580 patients were treated. Five tender boys are getting education. One Bhutia boy of this institution is reading in Class VIII of the Almora Government Collegiate School which is a new thing to the Bhutias of this side of the Himalayas.

This year a Punjabi party of 17 were attacked with cholera at Baluake, 16 miles off this dispensary. The worthy Sannyasins of Tapovan hastened to the spot and brought them on stretchers. The Swamis were compelled to leave their Ashram rooms for the cholera patients and 15 of them were fully cured by the kind treatment of the famous young and energetic Doctor M. N. Paladhi, L.M.S., of Bengal. So, two buildings, one for indoor patients the other as rest-house to Kailash Pilgrims, are badly needed. The total cost of them have been estimated to be Rs. 10,000 (rupees ten thousand) only.

Now, it depends on the sympathetic hands of the generous public to see the completion of the buildings in the heart of the Himalayas on the way to Holy Kailash and Manas-Sarovar. Any one intending to perpetuate the memory of loving ones can come forward and build a room for the "Seva" of two diseased Narayans with the cost of Rs. 350. Contribution, however small, will be received by the Secretary, R. K. Tapovan Charitable Dispensary, Dharchula, Almora, U.P. (Himalayas).



Burglars' Strenuous Attack

ON A

GODREJ CABINET

A Merchant Firm's Experiences.

Thakkar Brothers

Wholesale and Retail Cap Merchants

Telephone No. 22060.

Kalbadevi Road,
Bombay, 6th Nov., 1929.

Letter No. 426.

To

Messrs. GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. CO.,
BOMBAY.

Dear Sirs,

We feel we owe you an expression of our sincere gratitude for the great service one of your Steel Cabinets has rendered us last night. We have been using a Safe and a Cabinet size 1 of your make. Some thieves entered our shop one night last year and attempted in vain to break open the Safe and the Cabinet. Last night again a gang of budmashes broke through two doors on the first floor of the house and entered our shop but this time they came equipped with many different tools and appliances and set upon your Cabinet evidently with much resource and great vigour but we feel extremely delighted to tell you that despite all their strength and skill your Cabinet was found invincible and they had to depart rubbing their hands. Had it been otherwise we shudder to think of the consequences. From our personal experiences good and bad of goods of different makes we hold the strength of your Cabinets in very high esteem and we believe that your Cabinets are doing a great public service.

We wish you every success with all our heart.

We are,
Yours faithfully,
THAKKAR BROS.
per Mawji Madan Thakkar.

GODREJ & BOYCE MANUFACTURING Co.

WORKS, Near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

Phone: 42265.

SHOW-ROOM, Kalbadevi Road, Corner of Vithalwadi, Phone: 22110.

LIFE INSURANCE TRUST PLAN

THE outright payment of the Insurance money to the widow or children in one lump sum is a great mistake. To apply a real test you would only ask yourself how your wife would invest such a sum NOW without any help whatever from you. The woman who has been "All the Wife and Mother" is ill-equipped to invest and safeguard funds designed to be her family's protection for many years.

Therefore take advantage of OUR INVESTMENT TRUST PLAN.

For further particulars apply to THE SECRETARY.

CENTRAL BANK EXECUTOR & TRUSTEE Co., Ltd.

FOR SALE.

Specifications of Four German Mangle Machines:

Maker:—Fr. Gebauer of Berlin.
No. of metal bowls—2 only (Big).

No. of metal bowls—3 only (Small).

Working lengths of all Five bowls—9'—9-1/2'.

Dia. of 2 big bowls—23-1/2".

Dia. of 3 small bowls—10-3/4".

Dia. of 2 top coppered rams—3-3/4".

Dia. of 2 bottom coppered rams—5-1/8".

Complete with G. M. pumps and fast-loose driving pulleys, etc. All four in working order.

Apply to the MANAGER, Ahmedabad Ginning and Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Ahmedabad.



Film-Free Teeth are white and sparkling

They provide the utmost science known in tooth and gum protection

DON'T believe your teeth are naturally "off color" and dull. You can restore them to amazing whiteness in a new way leading dentists advise.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you will feel a film. A slippery coating that covers them, absorbs stains, hides their color and invites tooth and gum troubles.

Ordinary dentifrices will not successfully remove it.

Now, thanks to modern science, there is a way to combat that film.

Just obtain a tube of the dentifrice called Pepsodent. Combat that film tonight; clear white teeth are beautiful. Note the amazing difference in your smile.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.



LET YOUR MORNING "CUP O' TEA" TONE YOU UP!

We are all exhausting our energies with a rapidity peculiar to our age. The tremendous struggle for existence to-day, combined with the devastating effects of the excesses we are addicted to, offer to us a vital problem, viz., how to recoup our energies side by side with their constant wastage, without causing the slightest inconvenience to us. Here is the simplest method: Take one of the following constitutional tonics along with your morning 'cup o' tea'. You'll see that it becomes a joy and luxury to you within a few days, as it brings to you the radiance of health and the joy of youth day by day. These are prepared under the supervision of Pt. Thakur Datta Sharma Vaidya of Amritdhara fame.

Aksir No. 20(b)

Special Quality.
A valuable constitutional tonic. Works steadily can be used by young and old alike. Tones up the whole system, gives appetite and energises the exhausted nerves. Suits all temperaments.

Price 32 Pills Rs. 6/-

Aksir No. 16.

An all round constitutional tonic Rejuvenates the entire system, vitalises the heart, brain liver, kidneys etc. and cures Poluria, acids phosphates, urates, etc. passing with urine. The best for extremely hot temperaments.

Prices:
32 Pills Rs. 4/-
16 Pills Rs. 2/-

Aksir No. 44.

A delicious majun. An allround tonic. Produces delight, Freshness and retentive power.

Price 2 tolas Rs. 2/-
Sample Re. 0/8.

Aksir No. 32.

A powerful allround tonic. Tones up the whole system and imparts rosy brilliance to the skin in a few days.

Price 5 tolas Rs. 4/-
Sample Re. 1/-

THE MANAGER, Amritdhara Pharmacy, Amritdhara Buildings,
Amritdhara Road, Amritdhara Post Office, Lahore.
Postal & Tele. Address:—Amritdhara 29, Lahore.

LEADERS TO CONFER
AGAIN AT ALLAHABAD

(Continued from page 1.)
next week after the meeting of the Working Committee of the A.I.C.C.—A. P.

MR. RAMANANDA CHATTERJEE
ON VICEROY'S PRONOUNCE-
MENT.

BENARES, Nov. 13.
Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee in the course of a lecture he delivered here last evening said that the statement made by the Viceroy was not satisfactory inasmuch as nothing definite had been stated in it. It had not been mentioned that the object of the Conference was grant of immediate Dominion Status. Time when Conference was to be convened was not fixed and personnel not announced. He stood for complete independence but would accept Dominion Status if granted immediately, as a stepping stone to complete freedom.—A. P.

"A MEANINGLESS DIPLOMATIC
TRAP."

DELHI, Nov. 12.
Lala Girdharilal has contradicted the report appearing in the Press about his agreeing to be a signatory of the Leaders' Delhi Manifesto. He characterises the Viceroy's pronouncement as "a meaningless diplomatic trap"—Free Press.

VICEROY'S STATEMENT.

Burma Leaders Appreciation.

RANGOON, Nov. 12.
The following statement, signed by 22 leaders of various Burmese political parties, was made this evening regarding the Viceroy's recent announcement:

"We, the undersigned members of the All-Burma Committee, representing various political parties and organisations, are unanimous in our appreciation of the pronouncement of His Excellency the Viceroy, that he is authorised on behalf of His Majesty's Government to state clearly that in their judgment it is implicit in the declaration of 1917 that the natural progress of India's constitutional progress is the attainment of Dominion Status. What has appeared to us more than the pronouncement which by itself is not new, is the change of spirit and the attitude shown by His Majesty's Government and His Excellency the Viceroy amidst opposition, embarrasment and difficulties.

"We are also deeply sensible of the full import of the proposed Round Table Conference. We would however, urge that at such a Conference, Burma should be separately and adequately represented by recognised leaders chosen by and commanding the confidence of the people. Our problems, traditions and conditions differ widely from those of India. We feel convinced that Burma is or Dominion Status and we claim a constitution similar to those of the self-governing dominions."

The seventh session of the All-India Postmaster and Lower Grade Staff Conference will be held in Rangoon on 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th December.—A. P.

VICEROY'S STATEMENT.

Anglo-Indian Welcome.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.
The Governing Body of the Anglo-Indian and Dominions European Association of All-India and Burma has sent a message to the Prime Minister expressing its unqualified acceptance of, and its unhesitating support to His Excellency the Viceroy's declaration, which it considers to be generously and wisely designed to bring all parties together to work for the achievement of the ultimate goal of Dominion Status without in any way interfering with the Simon Commission.—A. P.

MADRAS ZAMINDARS WELCOME

VICEROY'S STATEMENT.

The Madras Landholders Association and the 29 Madras Youth League have passed resolutions welcoming the Viceroy's announcement.—A. P.

POCKET DIARY F.P. (193)



Post Box No. 11435. K. C. Works, CALCUTTA

INDIAN SETTLER IN
BRITISH GUIANA

(Continued from page 6.)
service, would then not be likely to hurt the Demerara rice trade which would have the great advantage of being close to its own markets in Trinidad and Canada as compared with distant India. The freight steamers would aim at carrying the much more valuable cargo of tea and rubber for the Canadian and South African markets, carrying out Canadian hardware in return.

LOT OF THE ALREADY SETTLED.

(5) In order to interest India in the experiment and to relieve all doubt and suspicion, there should be made during the next two years a determined effort to improve the general condition of the resident East Indians along with other communities in Demerara. In certain respects, strict justice demands that the present backward condition of the East Indian should be made good in civil and educational matters. This justice ought to be done, without antagonising the other communities. For instance, no one could possibly object to strenuous efforts being made in order to improve the East Indians' position in the teaching profession. In my final report, I shall dwell on certain things which might be undertaken in order to make the East Indian community carry its own weight in proportion to its numbers. I shall also point out what can be done to strengthen the links with India, especially in language and culture. Whatever is accomplished in this direction during the next two years will find its appreciation in India; for it will be a proof that Demerara is determined to do its best to assist those who are permanently resident within its borders.

(6) The greatest appeal of all to India that Demerara has to make, in comparison with Natal or Kenya, is its comparative freedom from racial discrimination. Nothing would be left undone in the next two years in order to emphasise in detail this supremely important factor. In this and other ways, the path would be prepared for the introduction slowly and gradually of independent, enterprising settlers from India, who would both bring with them, in not a few instances, their own capital into the country and also fresh enterprise to meet the growing agricultural demands.

WEEKLY CALCUTTA SHARE
MARKET.

We have received the following weekly report from Messrs. V. H. A. Ganany, dated Calcutta 9th instant:

Jutes.—After our last issue the price of the manufactured commodity further declined by about a point and one time 9 porter hessian was quoted at Rs. 11-14-0 which was the lowest record price for the last few years. The heavy goods prices are also in no way remunerative. The market for ready goods has improved by about a point since then, on a speculative and outside buying and it has closed at Rs. 12-10-0 for 9 porter hessian, after touching Rs. 13-2-0.

As a result of the unremunerative prices of the manufactured goods and apprehension for the future earnings of the mills the share values have declined a good deal, and it has become difficult to sell higher denominations. Yule group results are rumoured to be more unsatisfactory in proportion than expected. At present there seems to be no reason for improvement unless some substantial change for the better takes place in the manufactured commodity market.

Albion Budget-Budget and Gourapore have lost about 30 points. Alliance have come down to 485, Belvedere had sellers at 570, Chevrolet and Orient were quiet by about 17 points at 309 and 304 respectively. Auckland and Dalhousie were quoted at 284x and 480x. Delta were reported at 515 from 540. Bally and Barnagore have declined by about 10 points at 298 and 272. Anglo India have kept steady at 408x and Port William have come down to 385 from 415.

Howrah and Clive have closed at 56 and 36/2 after minor fluctuations. National were quoted at 29/8.

Dividends.—Champany 7-8, Howrah 3, Reliance 6, Gourapore 20, Nuddea 2, Hukumchand 1, Fort Gloster 45, Fort William 20, Birla 12.

Expected.—National 1/8 Budget-Budget 20 and Albion 17/8.

Cottons.—There was practically no activity in this section. A few deals in Bengal-Nagpur were reported round 33/4. Kesoram have come down to 5/6, Bowrea were done at 3/2 and Dunbar were quoted round 225.

Coals.—After two weeks' dullness again some activity was evident here and some of the scrips mark a good rise. Bengal were taken up to 510. Amalgamated have improved to 17, Ghusick and Musila mark arise of 1/4 at 13/6, Standard of 5 at 65, New Beerboom of 2 at 20, Equitable of 2 at 28, Central Kurked of 2 at 17/8, West Jamuria of 1 at 13. Hurlidhi were a remarkable feature to record a rise of about 20 points from 120 to 140. Pench Valley were in demand round 40/8, East Indian were wanted up

to 28/8, Bansdeopur up to 24 and Union up to 25. Raneegunge have declined to 42 after touching 40/8. Tea Shares.—Less interest was exhibited in this section. A few deals were reported at almost unchanged rates. Hassimara were in demand at 42/4, Hoolungorie were done at 600 and Tumsong at 20/6. Banks.—Imperial Bank F.P. were reported round 1370 and Conty. were quoted at 338.

Government Securities.—Were a little steady market. Three and a half per cent. paper was quoted at 68/6, 5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan was reported at 101/4 and 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan was done at 77/8.

Miscellaneous.—A gradual decline in the Engineering section was noticeable. Indian Iron and Steel have come down to 15/2, Bengal Iron had sellers at 10/8, Marshalls had sellers at 2/8 and Burn and Co. were done at 345. Ganges Rope were a little quiet market at 488. B. I. Corp. Ord. were a little better at 2/10, Bengal Flour were reported at 17s.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 12.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents:—

Names.	Latest Prices.
Millar's Timber and Trading Co., Ord.	0 9 6
London Tin Syndicate Ord.	1 18 9
Nundydoo Co., Ord.	0 16 3
Associated Electrical Industries Ord.	1 11 9
Attock Oil	2 11 3
Associated Portland Cement	1 5 6
Underground Electric Railways	1 1 0
Electric Supply Corp., Ord.	2 12 0
Snia Viscosa	0 15 6
Beira Railways	1 2 9
Calico Printers	0 16 6
Marconi International Marine	2 3 9
Rhodesian and General Asbestos Corp.	4 10 0
James Finlay Ord.	4 8 9
General Electric Ord.	2 4 9
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves	8 13 9
International Railways of C. America Ord.	\$31
Malayalam Plantations	1 7 0
British Burma Petroleum	0 7 0
Soudan Plantations Syndicate	3 16 3
British South Africa (Chartered)	1 16 9
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 9 13
African Asbestos Trust	0 7 9
Market rather weaker.	
Stock of rubber in London 49,302	
Increase on week	1,210

LONDON BULLION MARKET.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. have issued the following weekly Bullion Letter dated 23rd ultimo.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £131,706,365 on the 16th instant (as compared with £130,736,578 on the previous Wednesday), and represents a decrease of £2,199,950 since the 29th April 1925—when an effective gold standard was resumed.

Only about £10,000 of bar gold was available in the open market yesterday and the usual requirements of India and the Trade were met by withdrawals from the Bank of England.

The feature of the week has been a resumption of gold shipments to France, though only on a small scale. The French exchange having moved to a point favourable to the export of gold to that country, some withdrawals from the Bank of England on French accounts were made yesterday and to-day.

The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced, showing a net influx of £73,016 during the week under review:

	Received.	Withdrawn.
October 17th	1,617	
October 18th	258,077	2,000
October 21st	250,000	24,059
October 22nd		296,128
October 23rd	15,109,504	
Included in the amount received on the 18th instant was £250,000 in sovereigns from Argentina, and the receipt on the 21st instant was in sovereigns from South Africa. Of the withdrawals about £325,000 in bar gold was for France.		

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from midday on the 14th instant to mid-day on the 21st instant:—

	Imports.
British South Africa	£1,009,404
British West Africa	31,190
France	13,474
Other countries	1,312
Total	£1,055,380

	Exports.
Germany	£54,308
France	146,713
Switzerland	35,000
Austria	19,430
Egypt	41,223
British India	24,285
Other countries	14,433
Total	£346,282

The Balance of Trade figures (in lacs of rupees) for India for September last were as follows:—
Imports—private merchandise—£1,000,000
Exports—private merchandise—£1,000,000

Exports, including re-exports—private merchandise—33,87
Gold—net imports 94
Silver—net imports 59
Currency notes—net imports
Total visible balance of
Trade—in favour of India 5/4
Net balance on remittance of funds—against India 1/43
SILVER.

Silver has been a quiet market during the week. There has been a certain amount of bear covering and China has figured both as buyer and seller, but the Indian Bazaars have not been active. Small sales have been recorded on Continental account but America, reluctant to sell, has occasionally given support. Hesitation on the part of sellers has served to maintain a fairly steady tone.

The difference between the cash and two months' quotations has fluctuated between 1/16d. and 1/8d.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 14th instant to mid-day on the 21st instant:—

	Imports.
France	£10,927
Belgium	3,600
Liberia	5,891
Canada	3,775
Total	£24,193

	Exports.
Netherlands	£86,800
Russia (U.S.S.R.)	54,000
Egypt	26,843
Persia	13,453
British India	36,011
Other countries	6,848
Total	£203,955

THE "NAVROZE".

The Diwali number of the "Navroze" edited by Mr. E. N. Kanga and published by him from Ezra Street, Calcutta, is a volume of 130 pages with illustrations and articles, Gujarati and English. The journal which is in its twelfth year has maintained its progress judging from the contributions of a large number of writers. Among these mention may be made of Shams-ul-Olma Dr. J. J. Mody, Dr. I. J. S. Taraporewala, Dr. S. N. Sen, Miss Dhan E. N. Kanga, Messrs. Phirozsha P. Mehta, S. M. Desai, J. A. P. Doctor, Hiralal A. Mehta, K. A. Wadia, and "M. R. B."

TEMPLE-ENTRY AGITA-
TION IN BOMBAY.

Continued from page 12.
sion of the trustees as early as possible. Hoping to receive sympathetic consideration.

I remain, Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) B. R. AMBEDKAR,
President,
Depressed Classes Institute,
Bombay.
Bombay, 11th Nov. 1929.

From S. A. Sabnis, Esq., Solicitor,
Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Temples and Charitable property of Gaud Sarasvat Brahmin Community of Bombay.

To, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., Bar-at-Law, M.L.C., President of the Depressed Classes Institute.

Sir,
With reference to your letter dated the 16th October 1929, intimating the decision of the Depressed Classes Institute to effect an entry into the Bhuleswar temple "in order to vindicate the right of the Depressed Classes as members of the Hindu Society to worship in a Hindu temple" and inquiring of the attitude of the trustees of the said temple propose to take in that behalf, I am directed to communicate to you the following decision arrived at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the said temple.

At the outset I am to assure you on behalf of the Board that the Trustees fully sympathise with the just aspirations of the Depressed Classes and feel convinced that it is absolutely imperative that the Depressed Classes (untouchables) should be allowed the free use of and access to all the temples for the purposes of worship in the same way as the other Hindu communities.

My Board have however most carefully and anxiously considered the legal position regarding the ability to permit the Depressed Classes (untouchables) to enter the said temple in their charge and are forced to come to the conclusion that in view of the present state of the law bearing on the point they are unable to permit such an entry.

Under the circumstances my Board very much regret their inability to permit the Depressed Classes (the untouchables) to enter the temple in their charge.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) S. A. SABNIS.

DOWN WITH UN-
TOUCHABILITY.

Mr. S. N. Dabholkar's Appeal.

To the editor of "The Chronicle":
Sir, Be pleased to insert the following appeal in your issue of 14th Nov. 1929.

appeal to Hindu Community enclosed herewith in the issue of your paper. I request the hearty co-operation of some of the leaders who favour the Temple entry of the so-called Untouchables, especially such leaders who are lawyers and can help me in solving the knotty problem so far as its legal aspect goes. I offer for their consideration the decision in the Second Appeal No. 248 of 1882 reported in the Indian Law Reports Vol. 7th, pages 323 to 329—Anand Rao Bhikaji Phadke and three others versus Shankar Daji Charya and twelve others, where in the dispute about the right of worship in a temple had been between Chitpawans on one side and Palshes on the other. I invite the co-operation of the lawyer leaders, so that they may be prepared to suggest a solution.—Yours etc.
SHANTARAM NARAYAN DHAR-
BHOLKAR.

Scriptures And Untouchability.

In the course of the appeal referred to in the above letter Mr. Shantaram N. Dabholkar writes:—"Sanatan Dharma"! "Sanatan Dharma"! What a bombast! What is it, if not an understanding or practising it? Verily, we have in Bombay many items of the every day "Dharma" and they have become "Sanatan", no doubt India's kind neighbour, Iran (Persia), has supplied at almost all the prominent places its citizens to conduct Sanatan Dharma in shape of the unification of the four Varnas of Hindus, and forty perhaps, of the Non-Hindus, where the untouchables too are welcome for association. At one bite the mouth of Iran has consumed all the different differences of the Indian caste and creed and its hand has on one level been supplying its tried vicinals to the high and the low on the non-communal platform all alike. What a dramatic evolution by the international revolution? Ten Goudapadacharyas and as many "Shankaracharyas" may have had reason to envy the status and success of this citizen from far above. Would not this Aryan Benefactor suggest some remedy to make the entry of untouchables into public temples as smooth as the recognised general entry into his estate, where the untouchables too are welcome for association. At one bite the mouth of Iran has consumed all the different differences of the Indian caste and creed and its hand has on one level been supplying its tried vicinals to the high and the low on the non-communal platform all alike. What a dramatic evolution by the international revolution? Ten Goudapadacharyas and as many "Shankaracharyas" may have had reason to envy the status and success of this citizen from far above. Would not this Aryan Benefactor suggest some remedy to make the entry of untouchables into public temples as smooth as the recognised general entry into his estate, where the untouchables too are welcome for association. 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BOMBAY, THURSDAY NOVEMBER 14, 1929.

TEMPLE-ENTRY, AGITATION IN BOMBAY.

Orthodox Hindus "Mobilize" Forces.

MANDIRS AND TEMPLES IN A "STATE OF SIEGE."

Wednesday being Kartiki Ekadashi Day great flutter and excitement was caused in Bombay amongst the ranks of the orthodox Hindu community who waited in vain for the "mass attack" of the "Untouchables" on the Temples and Mandirs, for the Satyagraha Committee at the eleventh hour has put off the threatened entry into temples for some time. But all the same the orthodox Hindus were making efforts from the early morning to meet all "emergencies." The usual guards at many of the Mandirs in Bhuleshwar, the stronghold of "diehards," were reinforced with additional Ramo-shis and Paradeshis temporarily engaged to "repel" the attack of the "Untouchables." But the most curious step that the guardians of the Mandirs took on Kartiki Ekadashi day, when thousands of caste Hindus go to take "darshan," was to bar the doors of the temples making it a matter of great difficulty for even the latter to get entry. This self-imposed "State of siege" of the Mandirs, it is expected, will continue as long as the temple entry question is not solved.

A number of handbills were broadcast in Bhuleshwar and other temples on behalf of some organisations of Sanatanist and other orthodox Hindus calling upon their followers to "enlist" as "soldiers" in the crusade against their "untouchable" brethren and reiterating the oft-repeated cries of "Religion in Danger."

It is understood that a deputation consisting of Sir Manmohan Das, Mr. Ramchandra Bhat, Seth Krishnadas Khemraj and leaders of orthodox Hindus waited upon the Police Commissioners for police aid. Mr. Kelly is reported to have promised that he would see that no breach of peace is committed by either side.

Mr. Deorukhkar one of the leader of the "depressed" classes in Bombay, proceeded to several Hindu temples in the city with some of his followers on Wednesday night and requested the Trustees and Pujaris to allow them to enter the temples. They were not allowed to enter the temples.

It is understood that the "untouchables" have decided to hold a meeting in a day or two to make arrangements for the Satyagrah they are going to start from Sunday next.

TEMPLE SATYAGRAHA IN BOMBAY.

The Secretary, Hindu Dharma Samaj-Hitakshak Samiti, writes: "The public must have learnt with great regret what the 'Untouchables' Committee have resolved to do. In the full force of fifty thousand strong they have decided to go for 'darshan' and to enter Hindu temples which are hitherto reserved for high-class Hindus, which their forefathers even never entered at any time in past. Some of these temples have been held by the highest tribunal to be absolute private properties of certain people, while others are founded by donors and handed to trustees for management for the use of Hindus (who are not 'untouchables') as beneficiaries. Thus the exclusion of the 'untouchables' from these temples has been not only according to Varnashram Dharma but has been under the law of the land. Yet the 'untouchables' have decided to proceed in a phalanx of fifty thousand to the temples and if they are not allowed entry in the temples, they have resolved to boycott all people and observe a 'hartal' from the next day.

But have these leaders of the 'untouchables' and those who support them considered the risk and responsibility? They know it very well that every morning and specially on Kartiki Ekadashi and the next day every devout Hindu goes to the temples. Do these leaders of the 'untouchables' know how many such Hindus are there in Bombay? They are at least 3 to 4 lacs. While these people are going to the temples, the 'untouchables' while going in a body are sure to touch them. There is bound to be exchange of words, breach of the peace and all its dire consequences. They must know that they are taking a serious risk, and must also know that the consequence of their action is bound to be serious to themselves as also to other innocent persons for which they would be held responsible. The threat of 'Hartal' or actually carrying out the boycott, must be well-known to everybody. We had the experience of the long and continued mill hartal and it is not the eye-opener of the leaders of this movement of 'untouchables'. And all this for what? Darshan and worship by the 'untouchables' in Hindu temples! Are they really serious for 'darshan' and worship? No. Emphatically no. Have they no temples to go for 'darshan' and worship? They have. Then why create this unnecessary trouble and unpleasantness also amongst those who have been known for years for their peaceful and contented lives?

Dr. Moonje's Appeal To Caste Hindus.

BOMBAY, Nov. 12. Interviewed regarding the Satyagraha that has been started for the removal of untouchability, Dr. B. S. Moonje said:—

"I express my whole-hearted sympathy with the so-called 'untouchables'. What surprises me most is that the high-caste Hindus still do not see the suicidal folly of eventual yielding under compulsion rather than do so to-day with high-minded grace and earn the grateful thanks of all; for I have no doubt that they will have to yield eventually and that too not before long. I appeal that they should take courage in both hands, and accept the lead of the Hindu Mahasabha in the matter. The leaders of the orthodox Hindus must recognise the fact that the Yuga Parivartan, that is, change of 'me' has taken place and that if they want the Sanatan Dharma to survive the impact of the modern world, they must adapt themselves to the needs of the present times in the true spirit of the Sanatan Dharma as defined by the Adi-Shankaracharya in his commentary on the Bhagwat Gita. They must know that there is some such thing as 'killing even by kindness and love' as the proverb goes and I hope they will take the warning of the proverb in time to heart."

PARVATI TEMPLE SATYAGRAHA. POONA, Nov. 12. Three volunteers went up to

AHMEDABAD ACTIVE.

Independence Conference. TO BE HELD ALONG WITH YOUTH CONFERENCE.

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 13. The meeting of the local branch of the Independence League resolved last night to hold an Independence Conference by the end of November along with the Youth Conference to be held here at the same time. Mr. Jinabhai Desai, Editor of "Nutan Gujarat," was elected Chairman of the Reception Committee and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, M.L.A., was proposed President.—A. P.

LABOUR-COMMISSION'S AHMEDABAD PROGRAMME.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 12. The Labour Commission arrives at Ahmedabad to-morrow night. It commences taking evidence on the 14th, and among the witnesses appearing before it in Ahmedabad will be Dr. Jacob Solomon, Honorary Secretary, Ahmedabad Sanitary Association, the Joint Honorary Secretaries, the Gujarat Constituency of the All-India Women's Conference, a representative of the Mill-owners' Association and Messrs. W. H. Phillips, Inspector of Factories, Y. P. Gupta, certifying Surgeon and Seth Anubhai Sarabai. The Commission inspects industrial institutions on the 15th and leaves for Bombay on the 16th evening.—A. P.

the Parvati temple to offer Satyagraha this afternoon. Their food the temple doors closed and returned after sometime.—A. P.

BHULESHWAR TEMPLE AND UNTOUCHABLES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir—I am directed by the Board of Trustees of the temples and charitable institutions of the Gaud Saraswat Brahmin community to send the following correspondence for being published in the to-morrow's issue of your paper. As the said correspondence relates to the present dispute between the caste Hindus and the so-called 'untouchables' regarding the latter's right of entry to the Hindu temples it is thought necessary to publish the same with a view to enlighten the Hindu public as to the position of the abovementioned Trustees regarding the claim put forward by the 'untouchables':

I hope you will be kind enough to publish the same in your to-morrow's issue especially as the 'untouchables' have threatened to force an entry into the Bhuleshwar temples at a very early date. Hoping that you will comply with the request.—Yours, etc.

S. A. SABNIS, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Temples and Charitable Institutions of the Gaud Saraswat Brahmin Community of Bombay. Bombay, Nov. 13. Bombay, 16th Oct. 1929. To B. V. Nerurkar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Secretary to the Board of Trustees of the Bhuleshwar Temple, BOMBAY.

STOP PRESS

HOW DELHI MANIFESTO IS RECEIVED IN LONDON.

TORY "CONSPIRACY" AGAINST INDIAN LEADERS.

LONDON, Nov. 13. Reports from India indicate in no uncertain manner says the London Correspondent of the Free Press of India that Parliamentary debate on the Viceroy's pronouncement which those who initiated the debates had in view, namely to carry conviction to the Indian public that the Indian policy of Labour Government when shown in its phraseology, is only a reaffirmation of the Indian policy as contained in the declaration of August 1917. This is, however, barely doing justice either to the Viceroy or Mr. Wedgwood Benn, two individual statesmen, who are primarily responsible for the announcement which has been made. No study of Parliamentary debates could assist in attaining correct perspective because as it has been freely admitted in private discussions debates whether in Lords or Commons were wholly unreal. If Mr. Ramsay MacDonald had not been out of England when announcement was made there would not have been those exhibitions of part outbursts against India Office which were witnessed. Mr. MacDonald would have disarmed his critics as he did succeed in disarming them on his return.

It is no open secret that there are two schools of thought in Cabinet. One school of thought is represented by Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Clynes and Mr. Thomas and this school holds that Labour must not risk its stability on Indian question and that while there must be constitutional advancement it must be within limits acceptable to all parties. Other school of thought is represented by Mr. Benn, Mr. Lansbury, Mr. Oswald Mosley and Henderson. This school holds that if Labour Government fail to follow courageous policy of conciliation of Indian Nationalists it would not be long before India is counted as lost Dominion. Mr. Wedgwood Benn would not have been able to prevail if he had not received wholehearted support of Lord Irwin.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn declined to do or say anything which would appease critics of Labour's Indian policy.

"MAC" BUYS PEACE.

But as soon as Mr. Ramsay MacDonald returned to England he got into touch with Opposition leaders and bought peace. It is not yet clear as to price which had been paid to Oppositionists. As far as can be ascertained the effective argument which Mr. MacDonald used was that very fact of Parliamentary crisis on Indian issue would have such serious repercussions on the Indian situation that the Oppositionists would find that they had created a situation in India which they should have most anxiously avoided. Mr. MacDonald reminded the leaders of the loyal stand which he made by the Party in power when the Simon Commission was appointed even though his Party revolted. It is believed that Mr. MacDonald effectively appealed to Mr. Baldwin on the importance of presenting united front by all British parties so that the prestige of His Majesty's Government as such may be maintained intact.

TORY GUNS STILL IN ACTION. There is no reason to think that armed struggle which has been established has been secured at a cost of any vital principle underlying Viceroy's announcement. But at same time there is concerted action on the part of the Oppositionists to the Labour's Indian policy to bring pressure on the Labour Government to decline to accede to Indian leaders' demands for political amnesty as well as Congress predominance. In order to secure this objective there is

TEACH THESE BRITISHERS.

Dutch Govt. Urged To Retaliate.

DIFFICULTIES IN WAY OF AIR SERVICE TO E. INDIES.

LONDON, Nov. 13. The Hague.—The complaint that the British authorities in England and India are placing difficulties in the way of the Holland-East-Indies air service was made by the Liberal Knottenbelt in a debate on Foreign Affairs in the Second Chamber.

He suggested that as the Imperial Air services from Australia were impossible without the co-operation of the Dutch Indies, the application of the principle of reciprocity might usefully affect the British attitude.—Reuter.

steady propaganda in British Press in order to represent that only section of Indian opinion that ought to count is that section which has unreservedly accepted announcement and that Congress leaders who have offered conditional co-operation are simply baiting Labour Government and that there are every signs that opinion in favour of rejection of the announcement is gaining ascendancy in Congress circles.

Thus every report which records adverse opinion against the Viceroy's announcement in Congress circles is featured, the object being to carry conviction to the British public that there is really no improvement in the Indian situation and that the only effect of the Viceroy's announcement has been to lend impetus to the independence and anti-British movements on ground that Viceroy's announcement was evidence of the surrender of the British Government to the threats of Congressmen. As against anti-Indian propaganda that is so steadily carried on there is no counter-movement to represent the situation in India. But notwithstanding this grievous omission, leading members of Independent Labour Party such as Mr. Brockway who have made Indian question their own are sparing no efforts to bring pressure on the British Government to respond to Indian leaders' manifesto in the spirit of the Viceroy's announcement.

DELHI WOMEN'S LEAGUE.

Mrs B. H. Nehru Elected President.

DELHI, Nov. 13. Mrs. B. L. Nehru has been elected as the President of the Delhi Provincial Women's League at the annual meeting of the League. The Conference of the Provincial Women's League will be held during the last week of the present month at Delhi.—Free Press.

REALITIES OF INDO-PORTUGUESE ENTENTE.

The Goan's Salvation Lies In India's Freedom.

(From A Correspondent.)

It must have been a very malicious fate that prompted H. E. the Governor of Bombay to describe Francisco Luis Gomes as "a great son of Goa and Portugal".

AFTER-DINNER FLUSH.

One makes, of course, due allowance for the atmosphere of social, ritual and after dinner speeches are, as a rule, never taken seriously. H. E. Sir Frederick Sykes was probably well-intentioned when he described the son of Goa also as "a son of Portugal" and the spirit of 'bon ami' is easily discernible in the employment of what would prove to be a gallant description not to mention a deplorable one that carries with it a sting for the fine, sensitive Goan nature. No Goan, who is not lost to all self-respect, would consent himself or herself to be described as "a son (or daughter) of Portugal" not because there is any lack of grace in responding to the 'beau geste', but because he (or she) is conscious of the limitations of racial and political inferiority imposed on him (or her).

A DIP IN THE PAST.

We have not to go very far to discover the causes of the Goan's deprecating attitude in the matter of this "dual" nationality. The history of Goa is filled with a long series of episodes that certainly do not lead one to the "Portuguese civilisation" and "culture". The Portuguese buccanniers who established their way in Goa were nothing better than savages compared with the people whom they subjected to every description of outrage. Zamorin fought these hordes on the ethical basis of the "Mahabharat" warfare and the Portuguese not only abused his chivalry and civilised

SWARAJ CANNOT BE A GIFT.

What Mr. Chudgar Learnt From His Visit To England.

"STATES SUBJECTS AND BRITISH INDIANS ONE IN THEIR RESOLVE FOR FREEDOM."

A large number of the subjects of Kathiawar States assembled in the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Tuesday evening to present an Address to Mr. Popatlal L. Chudgar who recently returned from England after successfully fighting for the rights and privileges of the Indian States' Subjects. The address which was enclosed in a silver casket eulogised the services rendered by Mr. Chudgar on behalf of the oppressed and poor subjects of the Indian States. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta presided on the occasion and expressed a hope that the efforts of Mr. Chudgar would successfully remove all the grievances, injustice and oppression of the subjects of Indian States and that a new era of peace and prosperity would dawn with a better understanding between the rulers and the ruled.

Dr. Jadavji and Mr. Motichand G. Kapadia then spoke of the activities of Mr. Chudgar in England from their personal experience.

"SWARAJ MUST BE WON BY OURSELVES."

Mr. Chudgar thanked his fellow subjects of Kathiawar for presenting him with the address and said one thing he learnt from his sojourn in England was that India was not going to get Swaraj from any friends of India in England or from the Labour Government or any other government. If they wanted Swaraj, they should get it by their own efforts. He, therefore, urged Indians, who expected Swaraj through any other agency than their own efforts, to disabuse their mind on this score.

HIS ACTIVITIES IN ENGLAND.

Referring to his activities in England, he said, he made it clear to the British people that the subjects of Indian States and of British India were one in their resolve to get Swaraj, and it was not true as represented by some Indian rulers that Indians of British India did not agree with the subjects of Indian States in their desire to get freedom. He had occasions to expose many Indian rulers in England in regard to their tyranny and highhandedness, and the result was that the Indian rulers as a whole had learnt to respect the feelings of their subjects which they defied before.

FUTURE PROGRAMME.

In regard to the future programme, he said, they should insist upon their rights of freedom of speech and writing, and impress upon the Indian rulers that they dare not tax their subjects without their consent.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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DETAILS ON PAGE 7.